

HOME NEWS

Police chief advises politicians to shun violent rallies

From Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent
Torquay

Politicians and union and church leaders who got mixed up in violent demonstrations and disputes were urged to stay away in future by Chief Superintendent Peter Hawkins, president of the Police Superintendents' Association of England and Wales, at its annual conference in Torquay yesterday.

"By their mere presence they may unwittingly sparked off potentially explosive situations, and been used by the mob elements as an excuse for greater violence and attack on the police," he said.

He warned the Home Secretary to use his influence with MPs and other leaders of society "to lend support to the police in these traumatic situations by keeping away, rather than making our task even more difficult."

His speech reflected the concern felt by police about the inadequacy of the law concerning demonstrations over industrial and political disputes.

"It may be that there should be a return to subjective legislation, whereby those persons organizing and leading group confrontations must shoulder responsibility and be answerable for what is likely to occur," he said.

During a two-day seminar in November chief constables will examine the workings of the Public Order Act, 1968, and consider any changes.

The superintendents are concerned that the vagueness of the law makes it difficult to bring to justice people responsible for mob violence.

The weakness of the law was one of several ways in which the police were being undermined, according to Mr Hawkins of the Avon and Somerset Constabulary. He called for a big pay rise and criticized lack of support for the police from leaders of society.

Equity opposes new work permits for black actors

Equity, the actors' union, decided yesterday to approach the Home Office in its attempt to close the London production of the South African musical, *Upi Tombi*.

Mr Peter Plouviez, the union's general secretary, said after an executive committee meeting that Equity wanted the Home Office to reverse its decision to give the company a new work permit.

"It's a simple dispute about

whether a foreign unit company should be allowed to perform in this country indefinitely," he said. *Upi Tombi* had been running here for two years, although most overseas unit companies worked in Britain for only six months.

Mr Plouviez said the dispute had "nothing whatsoever to do with the nationality of the company, where they have come from, or where they may ultimately go."

Mr Scargill 'wanted to be arrested' PC alleges

By Craig Seton

Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' leader, wanted to be arrested when he appeared in support of pickets at the Grunwick film processing laboratory in Willesden, London, Police Constable Jeffrey Terry said at Barnet Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday.

Mr Hawkins said that because of the ending of a separate establishment for women in the service the proportion in many forces exceed a tenth, against an average of a twentieth in 1975. Yet there was greater need for more men because of public demand.

Mr Scargill said that because of the ending of a separate establishment for women in the service the proportion in many forces exceed a tenth, against an average of a twentieth in 1975. Yet there was greater need for more men because of public demand.

It might be necessary to reconsider the application of the Sex Discrimination Act to the service, he said.

Mr Scargill said that because of the ending of a separate establishment for women in the service the proportion in many forces exceed a tenth, against an average of a twentieth in 1975. Yet there was greater need for more men because of public demand.

Rephrasing on behalf of Mr Rees, Mr Robert Andrew, a deputy under-secretary at the Home Office, disclosed that a quarter of all recruits in the first seven months of this year were young women probationers. That was producing an abnormally high proportion of inexperienced women officers on patrol duty.

He said more complicated probation and training eligible for consideration for the specialist departments. Numbers of women on patrol duty should not much exceed the proportion in the service as a whole.

Any prospect of a change in the Act was unlikely without clear evidence that the performance of police duty was permanently prejudiced by its operation. "I do not think that evidence yet exists."

Mr Andrew promised that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

Mr Andrew said that re-examination of the Public Order Act, 1968, after the events at Lewisham and Ladywood would include the possibility of any gaps in the related criminal law.

HOW INSURANCE WORKS: 9.



**Everyone has a story
to tell about car insurance.**

This is ours.

The law says every driver must have car insurance. That makes sense, because it's not just the cars and property damaged in crashes which matter, but the people who are hurt. (Last year, there were 6,570 deaths and 333,103 injuries on the roads.)

Last year, too, Britain's insurance companies paid well over a million pounds a day on motor accident claims.

There are plenty of companies to choose

from and 7 out of 10 motorists choose a fully comprehensive policy, for more protection than the law requires.

Britain's insurance companies are free to compete with each other to offer you the lowest price for the most cover and we are judged by you on the service we give and the results we deliver.

That helps to keep the cost of car insurance down.

BRITAIN'S INSURANCE COMPANIES. INSURING BRITAIN'S FUTURE TODAY.

HOME NEWS

Survey suggests cancer risk of low-dose radiation has been under estimated

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
Whitchurch

The risk of cancer from exposure to low doses of radiation has been underestimated, Dr Alice Stewart, an eminent epidemiologist, told the Windermere public inquiry yesterday. She suggested the risk may be up to 30 times greater than is now accepted.

The evidence to support Dr Stewart's belief also shows a variation in sensitivity to cancer from radiation at different ages. The age group 25-45 is least vulnerable.

Her allegations came in a paper presented jointly with Mr George Kneale, a statistician with the Regional Cancer Registry, Birmingham, to the Town and Country Planning Association, which is opposing the application for a new £600m nuclear fuel reprocessing plant.

If the hazards are similar to those stated Dr Stewart, more substance must be attached to the argument that the risk to the general public by expansion at Windscale may be unacceptable. Not surprisingly, the new calculations are coming under heavy criticism, particularly from British Nuclear Fuels and the advisers to Cumbria County Council.

However, Dr Stewart's and Mr Kneale's findings come from a continuing study that forms

part of the only large scale survey so far of workers in the atomic energy industry, and to which Dr Stewart, of Birmingham University, has been consultant epidemiologist.

The project, called the Hanford survey, was started by Dr Thomas Mancuso for the former United States Atomic Energy Commission (now part of the Energy Research and Development Agency).

The investigation embraces workers at the Hanford works, in Washington state, which is a much larger version of BNFL's factory at Windscale, Cumbria.

The survey is unusual in that, although partly retrospective, it avoids the main disadvantages of such studies by relying entirely upon documentary evidence of radiation exposures and work histories compiled by operators who were legally obliged to keep those records. Also, unlike most retrospective surveys of industrial hazards, the Hanford data include all workers, whatever their subsequent fate.

For identification of causes of death, the survey relies on a system devised by Dr Mancuso in 1964, and made possible because all citizens of working age in the United States have a unique number—the social security number—attached to both their employment and health records, and every radiation worker wears a film badge.

As a way of tracing male

deaths, the Mancuso method is over 95 per cent accurate, and the Hanford survey followed 30,000 employees for an average of 15 years, the longest for over 29 years.

Mr Justice Parker wondered if that in fact might show a comparable cancer risk. As this work has not been done yet, there is obviously no answer.

Dr Stewart was not too impressed by British work showing the British nuclear industry as being very safe. The main evidence for that stance comes from a report by the National Radiological Protection Board based on Windscale workers and presented in evidence on behalf of British Nuclear Fuels.

She said that since their results were at variance with accepted estimates of the cancer risk from low-level radiation, there must be some fault either in their data or in their statistical analysis. Indeed, the Windscale figures added yesterday to considerable and confusing statistics jostling, which were eventually cleared by Mr Justice Parker.

He focused on the Hanford data, which might provide some indication of the incidence of cancer that might be expected among Windscale workers.

The assessment of increased risk is calculated by examining the Hanford register and the national statistics. One argument is that a more rigorous

Fraser Government justify immediate mining.

Sir Mark criticized the haste

to develop and sell Australia's energy resources abroad.

"Despite all that has been said there is no adequate safeguard against the illegal acquisition of plutonium and nuclear weapons in a world where the internal activities of nations are not

allowable in some sort of

world authority," he said.

The conference was organized

by Australia's largest mining

company, Broken Hill Proprietary, and attended by 200

scientists and engineers—

UPL. Leading article, page 15

from plutonium extracted from spent nuclear fuel. Any nation determined to do so can make nuclear weapons," he said.

Sir Mark was one of the original technicians and scientists involved in the splitting of the atom in Britain in the years between the two world wars.

In Australia, nuclear weapons and the mining of uranium are important political issues. The Government believes that uranium will improve Australian trade with the EEC and solve many Australian development problems. Adequate safeguards are claimed by the

Fraser Government justify immediate mining.

Sir Mark criticized the haste to develop and sell Australia's energy resources abroad.

"Despite all that has been said there is no adequate safeguard against the illegal acquisition of plutonium and nuclear weapons in a world where the internal activities of nations are not

allowable in some sort of

world authority," he said.

The conference was organized

by Australia's largest mining

company, Broken Hill Proprietary, and attended by 200

scientists and engineers—

UPL. Leading article, page 15

Safeguards against misuse of uranium are not adequate, physicist says

Canberra, Sept 27.—International safeguards against the use of uranium and nuclear weapons were "not worth the paper they were written on". Sir Mark Oliphant, the Australian nuclear physicist, told an energy conference here today.

"Although I have worked in nuclear physics and nuclear energy all my life, I cannot believe that power from uranium will be more than a passing phase in satisfying world energy needs, particularly as it is clear powerful nuclear weapons can be made

from plutonium extracted from spent nuclear fuel. Any nation determined to do so can make nuclear weapons," he said.

Sir Mark was one of the original technicians and scientists involved in the splitting of the atom in Britain in the years between the two world wars.

In Australia, nuclear weapons and the mining of uranium are important political issues. The Government believes that uranium will improve Australian trade with the EEC and solve many Australian development problems. Adequate safeguards are claimed by the

Fraser Government justify immediate mining.

Sir Mark criticized the haste

to develop and sell Australia's energy resources abroad.

"Despite all that has been said there is no adequate safeguard against the illegal acquisition of plutonium and nuclear weapons in a world where the internal activities of nations are not

allowable in some sort of

world authority," he said.

The conference was organized

by Australia's largest mining

company, Broken Hill Proprietary, and attended by 200

scientists and engineers—

UPL. Leading article, page 15



Beauty in the eye of Mr Robin Archer, Cyclamen Society president, at the Royal Horticultural Society autumn show. Report, page 16.

Six men are remanded on bank charge

Clash on abstinence by alcoholism groups

By Our Health Services Correspondent

George Davis and five other men appeared before magistrate's at Highbury Corner, London, yesterday, amid strict security measures, accused of a £50,000 bank robbery. All were remanded in custody to appear at Lambeth Magistrates' Court tomorrow week.

They are charged with taking money from the Bank of Cyprus branch in Seven Sisters Road, north London, last Friday.

Before the court was M. Davis, aged 36, of Belmont Way, Tower Hamlets; Michael Ismael, aged 27, of Ley Street, Tower Hamlets; James Peter, aged 43, of Lambourn Street, Hackney; Stephen Patrick Sneath, aged 25, a furniture dealer, of City Road, Islington; Frederick Davis, aged 46, of Church Hill Walk, Hoxton; and David William Faile, aged 31, of Lorraine Road, Southwark, all London.

The Merseyside report admits that controlled drinking for alcoholics is a controversial matter. Mr W. H. Kenyon, executive director, agreed that there were difficulties and that there was no sure way of predicting which alcoholics might become able to drink moderately.

The National Council on Alcoholism in a statement today says that the report is untimely and could be damaging. The only safe and proven treatment for alcoholics was total abstinence.

The report, it says, could lead only to confusion and would be totally misunderstood. The hypothesis that some alcoholics could return to controlled drinking was still under investigation and it was far too early to make public statements.

Controlled drinking had been used in behaviour therapy with carefully selected alcoholics under the supervision of psychologists. The Merseyside organization controversial material which had been commissioned by the American Institute of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse.

The report, it says, could lead only to confusion and would be totally misunderstood. The hypothesis that some alcoholics could return to controlled drinking was still under investigation and it was far too early to make public statements.

Controlled drinking had been used in behaviour therapy with carefully selected alcoholics under the supervision of psychologists. The Merseyside organization controversial material which had been commissioned by the American Institute of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse.

The report, it says, could lead only to confusion and would be totally misunderstood. The hypothesis that some alcoholics could return to controlled drinking was still under investigation and it was far too early to make public statements.

Controlled drinking had been used in behaviour therapy with carefully selected alcoholics under the supervision of psychologists. The Merseyside organization controversial material which had been commissioned by the American Institute of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse.

The report, it says, could lead only to confusion and would be totally misunderstood. The hypothesis that some alcoholics could return to controlled drinking was still under investigation and it was far too early to make public statements.

Controlled drinking had been used in behaviour therapy with carefully selected alcoholics under the supervision of psychologists. The Merseyside organization controversial material which had been commissioned by the American Institute of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse.

The report, it says, could lead only to confusion and would be totally misunderstood. The hypothesis that some alcoholics could return to controlled drinking was still under investigation and it was far too early to make public statements.

Controlled drinking had been used in behaviour therapy with carefully selected alcoholics under the supervision of psychologists. The Merseyside organization controversial material which had been commissioned by the American Institute of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse.

The report, it says, could lead only to confusion and would be totally misunderstood. The hypothesis that some alcoholics could return to controlled drinking was still under investigation and it was far too early to make public statements.

Controlled drinking had been used in behaviour therapy with carefully selected alcoholics under the supervision of psychologists. The Merseyside organization controversial material which had been commissioned by the American Institute of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse.

The report, it says, could lead only to confusion and would be totally misunderstood. The hypothesis that some alcoholics could return to controlled drinking was still under investigation and it was far too early to make public statements.

Controlled drinking had been used in behaviour therapy with carefully selected alcoholics under the supervision of psychologists. The Merseyside organization controversial material which had been commissioned by the American Institute of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse.

The report, it says, could lead only to confusion and would be totally misunderstood. The hypothesis that some alcoholics could return to controlled drinking was still under investigation and it was far too early to make public statements.

Controlled drinking had been used in behaviour therapy with carefully selected alcoholics under the supervision of psychologists. The Merseyside organization controversial material which had been commissioned by the American Institute of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse.

The report, it says, could lead only to confusion and would be totally misunderstood. The hypothesis that some alcoholics could return to controlled drinking was still under investigation and it was far too early to make public statements.

Controlled drinking had been used in behaviour therapy with carefully selected alcoholics under the supervision of psychologists. The Merseyside organization controversial material which had been commissioned by the American Institute of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse.

The report, it says, could lead only to confusion and would be totally misunderstood. The hypothesis that some alcoholics could return to controlled drinking was still under investigation and it was far too early to make public statements.

Selling risk goods may become a crime

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

New legislation on consumer safety proposed by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection was on display at a London conference yesterday by Mr Fraser, the Minister.

A big reform proposal that there should be a statutory ban on those who put goods on the market to ensure as reasonably practicable that goods are safe in division to health when properly used.

Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, no offence is committed, however dangerous the product, unless the person is covered by regulation relating to the particular goods concerned.

The scope of the new legislation to ensure safety would be very wide, big would not be to all goods. Food would be excluded. Enforcement would be the responsibility of trading standards officers with the consent of the Secretary of State would be required b

any prosecution. The Secretary of State also have power to approve standards which his opinion dealt with safety aspects of any product. Compliance with safety aspects of the appropriate standards would then be the statutory duty and an absolute defence against prosecution.

The Merseyside report admits that controlled drinking for alcoholics is a controversial matter. Mr W. H. Kenyon, executive director, agreed that there were difficulties and that there was no sure way of predicting which alcoholics might become able to drink moderately.

Dr J. S. Madden, consultant psychiatrist in charge of the Mersey Regional Alcohol and Drug Dependence Unit, says in the report that there is no doubt that some alcoholics do become able to drink in a moderate way. Research indicated that that was possible for between 3 per cent and 20 per cent of patients.

In contemporary British society abstinence was in sense abnormal and difficult to maintain for alcoholics and non-alcoholics.

A New Look at Alcoholism (MLCC), 813 The Triangle, Dale Street, Liverpool, L2 8RU, 50p. Many women drinkers—more women are turning to drink according to the Home Office figures. Last year 14 per cent more women were found guilty of drunkenness in England and Wales than in 1975, against a 3 per cent increase among men. The highest incidence of drunkenness is among those aged 18. A Home Office report on drunkenness says,

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

Tugmen refuse to undock ship

Tugmen at Milford Haven yesterday refused to undock a Singapore-registered oil tanker, the Pembridge Orchid until it receives adequate wages, a time and holiday pay.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

The ship was due to sail for the Gulf Oil refinery Jerry, the International Transport Federation said that the P&I and Polynesian crew are receiving only about half the agreed international pay rates.

HOME NEWS

13% inflation by year end, minister pledges

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, made an unqualified prediction yesterday of 13 per cent inflation by Christmas.

"The Retail Price Index will show that the retrospective year-on-year rate is down to about 13 per cent," he said.

Speaking at a conference of the Food Manufacturers' Federation in London, he said:

"The six monthly average will show that the current inflation rate is even lower." That would still not be good enough, he went on, because national economic problems would not be solved until Britain's inflation rate was as low as that of her industrial partners.

"A target for 1978 must be single-figure inflation," Mr Hattersley said. "Another year of sensible wage settlements will ensure that all the economic forces are pulling in the anti-inflationary direction throughout next winter and spring."

Replies later to the charge that industrial confidence was fragile, Mr Hattersley said: "One of the problems British industry is that it needs certainty more than other industries do. I think industry will be better when entrepreneurs fulfil their traditional function, which is to take risks."

Two store groups announced price cuts of instant coffee yesterday in Mr Hattersley's campaign to reduce the impact of the next price rise on household profits. Woolworth said it would reduce a four-ounce jar of Nescafé and Maxwell House coffee by 5p to £1.13p. International Stores will cut Nescafé by 8p to £1.16.

Exam standards 'have not fallen'

Mr Richard Body, Conservative MP for Boston with Holland, has received a grade C pass at O level in English literature after taking the examination in response to criticism of educational standards in his constituency.

He said the questions were set out quite clearly, so that short cuts could not be taken. "My impression is that standards have not dropped and parents have not got too much to worry about."

Importance of community aid to leisure

By a Staff Reporter

The success of an experiment to improve culture opportunities in four contrasting areas of Britain is to be studied in a series of regional conferences this winter.

A report published yesterday says that a small amount of money can greatly increase leisure activities if voluntary organizations and local schools and buildings are used properly.

The four experimental teams

EEC approves lower wheat seed standards

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Ministers said yesterday that they had won EEC permission to reduce germination standards for wheat seed. The move was necessary to avoid a seed shortage after crops in much of Britain had been damaged by persistent rain at harvest time.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said sales would be allowed until mid-November of first and second generation winter wheat seed with minimum germination of 80 per cent.

"Normally, wheat seed must have a germination of at least 95 per cent in order to be marketed," a ministry official said. "This year germination levels have been affected by the prolonged wet weather of recent weeks, and insufficient supplies are coming forward at the normal level."

Mr John Fotheringham, president of the United Kingdom

Mr Jenkins suggests radical new food policy

By Hugh Clayton

Agricultural Correspondent

Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the EEC Commission, came to London yesterday to propose replacing the common agricultural policy with one closer to the precepts of the Treaty of Rome and more radical than many of the reforms suggested by consumer and commercial lobbies.

"It has often been said that the consumer should have a greater say in the fixing of prices under the CAP," he told members of the Food Manufacturers' Federation. "I strongly share that view. The word 'strongly' was not included in my written speech."

He then showed that his vision of a new policy went far beyond crude revenge for years of dominance by farmers.

There were three main elements in his plan. First, he wanted to abandon the system of assessing the ability of farmers to produce and then providing expensive machinery to absorb the surpluses they were paid to accumulate. He wanted food needs to be assessed in terms of likely demand.

"I do not think it is very useful to polarize the issue in terms of consumers always wanting the lowest possible prices and farmers wanting the highest possible incomes," he said. "We need to look at the question more in terms of what food supplies Britain is likely to require in the next five or ten years, and what pattern of agricultural production and prices is needed to fulfil that need."

The commission had already persuaded ministers to award increases in farm support far below rises in costs. It was about to propose changes in beef support that would bring price benefits to consumers in times of surplus without weakening guarantees to farmers.

The second part of Mr Jenkins' plan was the elimination of "green currencies", the devices by which EEC farm prices are expressed in cash to farmers in each member country. That would end the monetary compensatory amounts by which shop prices of food are held down at the expense of farm incomes.

Thirdly, Mr Jenkins wanted to widen policy debate in Brussels beyond farm ministers. "In the past, consumers, food manufacturers and indeed finance ministers have not always succeeded in bringing their proper influence to bear on the agricultural decisions," he said.

Taken individually, the three proposals are not revolutionary. But a common agricultural policy to which they had all been applied fully would bear little resemblance to the present one. National food policies would also be overturned.

Mr Jenkins showed that the commission has accepted the British food processors' demand that the common agricultural policy should be replaced by a common food policy.

WEST EUROPE



Royal christening: Two kings, two queens and a president were among the 700 guests who attended the christening yesterday of Princess Victoria Ingrid Alice Desiree, first-born child of King Carl Gustaf of Sweden and his German-born wife, Queen Silvia. The ceremony took place in the palace chapel in Stockholm and was performed by Archbishop Olof Sundby. Among the royal guests were King Olav and Crown Princess Sonja of Norway, Denmark's Queen Dowager Ingrid and Princess Benedikte, the Swedish Prince Bertil and his British-born wife Princess Lilian, and the Belgian royal couple, King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola. Finland was represented by President Kekkonen.

French Premier thanks Gaullists but makes no concessions

From Ian Murray

Paris, Sept. 27

The Gaullist party conference opened in Menton today with a stirr in a stirring message from M. Barre, the Prime Minister, and against the background of the civil war being waged in the Union of the Left.

Clearly M. Barre is not to be influenced by such suggestions. "The electoral term must not prevail over the national and international realities which alone must inspire the actions of the Government", he said in his message.

Turning his attention to the difficulties of the Union of the Left, M. Barre said that there was now ample evidence that the left-wing parties lacked the ability to govern together. "These events have begun to modify the political scene profoundly."

No group can be more aware of this profound change than the Gaullists. They have grown strong by standing firmly against the twin-headed red menace of the Union of the Left. To them there has been double-edged.

"The Government has not deviated from its determined line for a year," he said.

"Despite the pressures from all kinds of different interests and the temptations which are created here and there during an election period," M. Jacques

Chirac, the Gaullist leader, has suggested more than once that the economy needs to be expanded if the economic difficulties are to be overcome.

Clearly M. Barre is not to be influenced by such suggestions. "The electoral term must not prevail over the national and international realities which alone must inspire the actions of the Government", he said in his message.

Turning his attention to the difficulties of the Union of the Left, M. Barre said that there was now ample evidence that the left-wing parties lacked the ability to govern together. "These events have begun to modify the political scene profoundly."

No group can be more aware of this profound change than the Gaullists. They have grown strong by standing firmly against the twin-headed red menace of the Union of the Left. To them there has been double-edged.

"The Government has not deviated from its determined line for a year," he said.

"Despite the pressures from all kinds of different interests and the temptations which are created here and there during an election period," M. Jacques

Chirac, the Gaullist leader, has suggested more than once that the economy needs to be expanded if the economic difficulties are to be overcome.

Clearly M. Barre is not to be influenced by such suggestions. "The electoral term must not prevail over the national and international realities which alone must inspire the actions of the Government", he said in his message.

Turning his attention to the difficulties of the Union of the Left, M. Barre said that there was now ample evidence that the left-wing parties lacked the ability to govern together. "These events have begun to modify the political scene profoundly."

No group can be more aware of this profound change than the Gaullists. They have grown strong by standing firmly against the twin-headed red menace of the Union of the Left. To them there has been double-edged.

"The Government has not deviated from its determined line for a year," he said.

"Despite the pressures from all kinds of different interests and the temptations which are created here and there during an election period," M. Jacques

Chirac, the Gaullist leader, has suggested more than once that the economy needs to be expanded if the economic difficulties are to be overcome.

Clearly M. Barre is not to be influenced by such suggestions. "The electoral term must not prevail over the national and international realities which alone must inspire the actions of the Government", he said in his message.

Turning his attention to the difficulties of the Union of the Left, M. Barre said that there was now ample evidence that the left-wing parties lacked the ability to govern together. "These events have begun to modify the political scene profoundly."

No group can be more aware of this profound change than the Gaullists. They have grown strong by standing firmly against the twin-headed red menace of the Union of the Left. To them there has been double-edged.

"The Government has not deviated from its determined line for a year," he said.

"Despite the pressures from all kinds of different interests and the temptations which are created here and there during an election period," M. Jacques

Chirac, the Gaullist leader, has suggested more than once that the economy needs to be expanded if the economic difficulties are to be overcome.

Clearly M. Barre is not to be influenced by such suggestions. "The electoral term must not prevail over the national and international realities which alone must inspire the actions of the Government", he said in his message.

Turning his attention to the difficulties of the Union of the Left, M. Barre said that there was now ample evidence that the left-wing parties lacked the ability to govern together. "These events have begun to modify the political scene profoundly."

No group can be more aware of this profound change than the Gaullists. They have grown strong by standing firmly against the twin-headed red menace of the Union of the Left. To them there has been double-edged.

"The Government has not deviated from its determined line for a year," he said.

"Despite the pressures from all kinds of different interests and the temptations which are created here and there during an election period," M. Jacques

Chirac, the Gaullist leader, has suggested more than once that the economy needs to be expanded if the economic difficulties are to be overcome.

Clearly M. Barre is not to be influenced by such suggestions. "The electoral term must not prevail over the national and international realities which alone must inspire the actions of the Government", he said in his message.

Turning his attention to the difficulties of the Union of the Left, M. Barre said that there was now ample evidence that the left-wing parties lacked the ability to govern together. "These events have begun to modify the political scene profoundly."

No group can be more aware of this profound change than the Gaullists. They have grown strong by standing firmly against the twin-headed red menace of the Union of the Left. To them there has been double-edged.

"The Government has not deviated from its determined line for a year," he said.

"Despite the pressures from all kinds of different interests and the temptations which are created here and there during an election period," M. Jacques

Chirac, the Gaullist leader, has suggested more than once that the economy needs to be expanded if the economic difficulties are to be overcome.

Clearly M. Barre is not to be influenced by such suggestions. "The electoral term must not prevail over the national and international realities which alone must inspire the actions of the Government", he said in his message.

Turning his attention to the difficulties of the Union of the Left, M. Barre said that there was now ample evidence that the left-wing parties lacked the ability to govern together. "These events have begun to modify the political scene profoundly."

No group can be more aware of this profound change than the Gaullists. They have grown strong by standing firmly against the twin-headed red menace of the Union of the Left. To them there has been double-edged.

"The Government has not deviated from its determined line for a year," he said.

"Despite the pressures from all kinds of different interests and the temptations which are created here and there during an election period," M. Jacques

Chirac, the Gaullist leader, has suggested more than once that the economy needs to be expanded if the economic difficulties are to be overcome.

Clearly M. Barre is not to be influenced by such suggestions. "The electoral term must not prevail over the national and international realities which alone must inspire the actions of the Government", he said in his message.

Turning his attention to the difficulties of the Union of the Left, M. Barre said that there was now ample evidence that the left-wing parties lacked the ability to govern together. "These events have begun to modify the political scene profoundly."

No group can be more aware of this profound change than the Gaullists. They have grown strong by standing firmly against the twin-headed red menace of the Union of the Left. To them there has been double-edged.

"The Government has not deviated from its determined line for a year," he said.

"Despite the pressures from all kinds of different interests and the temptations which are created here and there during an election period," M. Jacques

Chirac, the Gaullist leader, has suggested more than once that the economy needs to be expanded if the economic difficulties are to be overcome.

Clearly M. Barre is not to be influenced by such suggestions. "The electoral term must not prevail over the national and international realities which alone must inspire the actions of the Government", he said in his message.

Turning his attention to the difficulties of the Union of the Left, M. Barre said that there was now ample evidence that the left-wing parties lacked the ability to govern together. "These events have begun to modify the political scene profoundly."

No group can be more aware of this profound change than the Gaullists. They have grown strong by standing firmly against the twin-headed red menace of the Union of the Left. To them there has been double-edged.

"The Government has not deviated from its determined line for a year," he said.

"Despite the pressures from all kinds of different interests and the temptations which are created here and there during an election period," M. Jacques

Chirac, the Gaullist leader, has suggested more than once that the economy needs to be expanded if the economic difficulties are to be overcome.

Clearly M. Barre is not to be influenced by such suggestions. "The electoral term must not prevail over the national and international realities which alone must inspire the actions of the Government", he said in his message.

Turning his attention to the difficulties of the Union of the Left, M. Barre said that there was now ample evidence that the left-wing parties lacked the ability to govern together. "These events have begun to modify the political scene profoundly."

No group can be more aware of this profound change than the Gaullists. They have grown strong by standing firmly against the twin-headed red menace of the Union of the Left. To them there has been double-edged.

"The Government has not deviated from its determined line for a year," he said.

"Despite the pressures from all kinds of different interests and the temptations which are created here and there during an election period," M. Jacques

Chirac, the Gaullist leader, has suggested more than once that the economy needs to be expanded if the economic difficulties are to be overcome.

Clearly M. Barre is not to be influenced by such suggestions. "The electoral term must not prevail over the national and international realities which alone must inspire the actions of the Government", he said in his message.

Turning his attention to the difficulties of the Union of the Left, M. Barre said that there was now ample evidence that the left-wing parties lacked the ability to govern together. "These events have begun to modify the political scene profoundly."

No group can be more aware of this profound change than the Gaullists. They have grown strong by standing firmly against the twin-headed red menace of the Union of the Left. To them there has been double-edged.

"The Government has not deviated from its determined line for a year," he said.

"Despite the pressures from all kinds of different interests and the temptations which are created here and there during an election period," M. Jacques

Chirac, the Gaullist leader, has suggested more than once that the economy needs to be expanded if the economic difficulties are to be overcome.

Clearly M. Barre is not to be influenced by such suggestions. "The electoral term must not prevail over the national and international realities which alone must inspire the actions of the Government", he said in his message.

Turning his attention to the difficulties of the Union of the Left, M. Barre said that there was now ample evidence that the left-wing parties lacked the ability to govern together. "These events have begun to modify the political scene profoundly."

No group can be more aware of this profound change than the Gaullists. They have grown strong by standing firmly against the twin-headed red menace of the Union of the Left. To them there has been double-edged.

"The Government has not deviated from its determined line for a year," he said.

"Despite the pressures from all kinds of different interests and the temptations which are created here and there during an election period," M. Jacques

OVERSEAS

Dr Owen warns South African Government against supporting Salisbury if peace deal is rejected

From Michael Leapman

New York, Sept. 27
Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, warned South Africa today against continuing to sustain the white administration in Rhodesia should it reject a United Nations peace package. In a speech to the United Nations General Assembly, he hinted strongly that Britain would support sanctions against South Africa if such support were maintained.

"If the negotiations over Rhodesia produced a settlement which the Security Council could endorse," he said, "the world would not allow South Africa to continue in the face of such a settlement to sustain an obdurate, illegal regime in Rhodesia were it to refuse to give up power."

Dr Owen expects to intervene briefly tomorrow at a meeting of the Security Council, called by Britain's request, to discuss the appointment of a United Nations representative to supervise the transition to majority rule in Rhodesia. Mr Joshua Nkomo of the Zimbabwe African People's Union is also likely to get a hearing but Dr Owen spoke to Mr Nkomo on the telephone today. It is evident that he will not attempt to disrupt the British initiative. Although the Patriotic Front, of which Zanu is a part, is record as opposing the Anglo-American transition plan, the appointment of the United Nations representative is supported by the five "front-line" African states. This is expected to dissuade the Russians and



Dr Owen at the United Nations yesterday.

Chinese from using their votes in the Security Council tomorrow.

The appointment of a United Nations representative is only the first stage of the gradual approach to the question which Dr Owen is adopting. He describes it as tackling hurdles one at a time and making sure they are not too high to be cleared. The highest hurdle will be when the whole peace package has to come before the Security Council. His warning to the South Africans today was directed at influencing their reaction to that later phase of the operation.

Dr Owen believes that the

face of the Anglo-American

Lebanese await troops

to ensure peace

From Robert Fisk

Jouaya, Southern Lebanon
Sept. 27

It was a middle-aged woman in the market town of Nabatayeh who showed least faith in the ceasefire in southern Lebanon today.

At lunchtime, unconvinced by the truce which Palestinians had agreed to, and Israelis grudgingly recognized she was piling clothes, blankets and mattresses on top of her family's dented red Chevrolet not far from the town's shell-damaged mosque.

"I'm leaving, whatever they say about a ceasefire," she said. "I'll come back when the Lebanese Army arrive."

Many of her neighbours did not share her immediate fears: the local restaurant owner estimated that a thousand of Nabatayeh's four thousand inhabitants had returned to their homes since the ceasefire took effect yesterday morning.

But few people could have failed to realize that, as part of the truce agreement, units of the Lebanese regular army were supposed to move into southern Lebanon, not a Lebanese soldier could be found today south of the Litani river.

According to the ceasefire agreement, or at least the version of it broadcast by the Israeli radio yesterday, the Israeli forces will be moved into southern Lebanon to maintain patrols and military posts, and to take actions which will guarantee local order for the inhabitants.

The Beirut press gave this paragraph much publicity this morning, but throughout the day the Palestinian guerrillas in the hills around Nabatayeh, Tuba, Kfarn and Tariq Jallil remained silent in their positions.

The truce has held so far. A few shells landed near an Israeli settlement last night, but save for an occasional distant sonic boom from a high altitude jet aircraft, the front lines between the Palestinians and

the Israeli-supported Lebanese Christian forces have remained peaceful.

Yet there was no sign of any Lebanese Army convoy on the roads south of Beirut today and already one can sense the feeling that this particular ceasefire is somewhat more fragile than the authorities would like one to believe.

For a start, the Palestinians insist that they are not taking part in a ceasefire. As one of the commanders commanding the southern sector from a huge headquarters here in Jouaya put it this afternoon: "What have we won to make us prepared to accept a ceasefire? The Israelis came and the Israelis left. Why should we stop fighting? We are not fighting at the moment—but that does not mean we are abiding by the ceasefire. We are only holding our fire because they are no longer shooting at us."

This dangerous argument, which has been sanctioned by the Palestinian information services in Beirut, serves only to anger the Christians along the border. They were demanding today that the Palestinians should immediately leave their positions.

Mr Pierre Gemayel, the Christian Phalangist leader,

went further and made some widely publicized remarks to the effect that a Palestinian withdrawal of between 10 and 15 miles—the distance proposed under the earlier Ceatrau agreement—would not be enough.

Mr Fouad Bourou, who is both Foreign and Defence Minister in the Lebanese Cabinet, said today that there was no timetable for army intervention, but the Americans have presumably been given some assurances on the matter.

The Palestinians at least

acknowledge that the Israeli tanks have left Lebanon.

Briton is named in spy trial in Tanzania

Dar es Salaam, Sept. 27.—A former Tanzanian intelligence agent, Juma Thomas Zangira, has pleaded not guilty in the High Court here to charges of spying for a foreign power and sabotage.

The court was told that since 1971 he had passed prejudicial information to a man identified

John Wilson, of Parkside, Denby Hill, Caldicot, Wiltshire, England.

Mr D. S. Meeks, prosecuting, said Mr Zangira had been gathering and passing information about Tanzania and several African nationalist movements, including the two Rhodesian guerrilla groups, the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Other organizations included the African Unity Liberation Committee, the African National Congress of South Africa, the Pan Africanist Congress (South Africa), and the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo).

Mr Zangira, who was arrested in July, worked as a tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam. He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

He was working for a foreign power and had been collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania.

Mr Zangira, who was

arrested in July, worked as a

tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

OVERSEAS

South African police say teacher shot dead in Soweto gun battle was a trained terrorist

From Eric Marsden

Johannesburg, Sept 27

Nicholas Molokwana, a teacher who was killed in a gun battle yesterday at a house in Soweto, is said by the police to have been the last of cell of revolutionaries who were trained outside South Africa and sent across the border on terror missions. The rest of the cell were captured on the Swazi border last weekend and gave information which led to the raid on the house in Dobsonville.

Mr Molokwana is alleged to have concealed subversive activities under the cover of his daily job as a schoolteacher. He was shot dead, the police stated, after opening fire with an automatic weapon on security forces surrounding his house, wounding a police officer and constable. The police said all arms and ammunition were seized from the house.

Concern is increasing in official circles over the danger of urban terrorism and the spread of subversion by agents trained in neighbouring countries. The guerrillas have had few successes, although on June 13 residents of Johannesburg were shocked by the killing of two white men in daylight in the city centre.

Two men who were captured are reported to have given information that they were part of a group of 10 members of the banned African National Congress who had been trained in Angola and crossed into South Africa from Mozambique.

On June 15, a big cache of arms and explosives, and stacks of "communist" literature, was reported to have been found in a Soweto house and in the

Durban area a railway line was blown up.

The police reported that six men arrested earlier had been charged with manufacturing bombs and hiding supplies of Russian weapons and ammunition in Soweto after a building used as an arms factory had blown up accidentally.

In May Isaac Seko was sentenced to 24 years' imprisonment for terrorism and sabotage. He was accused of carrying a home-made bomb into the restaurant of an hotel in Durban, on the East Rand, students threw stones on the roof of a school to force children who were attending lessons to go home.

In Soweto, where 27,000 pupils from 40 high schools have been boycotting classes for almost two months, hundreds of teachers began strike in their resistance. About 700 black teachers are employed by schools which were closed and taken over by the state last month. Most of them are expected to resign.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, a teachers' spokesman, has denied allegations that the teachers are abandoning their posts by resigning. He said secondary school pupils were staying away from school in protest against the "Bantu education" system, to which the teachers were also opposed. They would resume duty under the pupils and parents asked that they be allowed to do so.

Some school principals are opposed to the mass resignation. One, Mr J. O. Tsetsi, has called on teachers to stay at their posts to prevent a collapse of education in Soweto. He expressed solidarity with teachers' grievances, but said resignations would only swell the ranks of the uneducated and unemployed.



A tired but jubilant Mr Laker in New York after the inaugural Skytrain flight.

£11,000 profit for first Skytrain

From Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

New York, Sept 27

Laker Airways are to buy two new DC10 air buses worth £35m to bring their total fleet of this wide-bodied airliner to six.

Announcing this during the inaugural Skytrain flight between London and New York yesterday, Mr Freddie Laker, chairman of the airline, said he intended to sign a letter of intent for the airliners in London tomorrow—the same day that he will apply to the British Civil Aviation Authority for permission to start Skytrain services to Australia.

Even though 80 of the 345 seats on the first London to New York flight remained empty, Mr Laker judged the start of the new service a big success. Every seat on the first trip from New York to London was filled and Mr Laker said he had made a profit of £11,325 on the two-way journey at a standard round-trip fare of £139.

At this rate, Skytrain would make a profit of £1m in a year, Mr Laker estimated.

However the second Skytrain left Gatwick tonight with only 111 passengers. Mr Laker has said the break-even figure is 189 occupied seats.

On the inaugural flight Mr Laker was jubilant over the impact that his Skytrain service had made on what he called the "closed shop" of the big airlines in the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Following his example, the six IATA North Atlantic airlines are now offering standby fares of £149.

During the flight, Mr Laker conducted a running press conference with journalists and television crews. He also helped stewardesses clear away meal trays.

The inaugural service from Gatwick left five minutes early with the entire staff of Laker Airways standing outside their office block to wave to off-messages of good will flooded in by radio to the captain from airliners of other airlines, many of them in strong competition with Laker.

During takeoff, the 274 passengers were given a running commentary over the cabin address system by Mr Laker, who was on the flight deck. All were later handed a certificate to say they had been on the first Skytrain flight.

Passengers included many young people on their way to hatching round the United States, and pensioners visiting their children. They said they would not have come over had it not been for the low Skytrain fares.

The last person to board the inaugural flight from Gatwick was Mr Charles Stuart, commercial planning and pricing director for British Airways, which Mr Laker had included among the "slippery fox" airlines competing on the Atlantic route.

Mr Stuart said: "We have got a tough battle between us—Laker and British Airways—against the Americans. That really is what the battle of the Atlantic is about. We in British Airways are now getting a little help from Laker. We have been carrying on this battle on our own in the past."

"If he is just pinching our traffic, that is no help at all. If he is helping British, that must be a good thing. The Skytrain concept must be a contribution to civil aviation."

Yom Kippur mystery of missing diamonds

From Our Correspondent

New York, Sept 27

An intricate mystery worthy of the attention of Maigret, or at least Kojak, is baffling police in the diamond dealing district of New York.

It involves the disappearance of a diamond broker, a diamond cutter, and an estimated \$1m (£57,000) worth of gems. Its ramifications have disrupted the orderly life of a highly religious Orthodox Jewish community in Brooklyn. There is talk, as in all the best mysteries, of Interpol being alerted.

New York's busy diamond district is centred on 47th Street, just west of Fifth Avenue. At the heart of the district is the diamond dealers' club, in which the dealers, who are nearly all Jewish, meet to set up deals and exchange gossip, and where many of them also have safes. Millions of dollars worth of business is transacted there.

It was in the club last Tuesday evening that the missing broker, Mr Pinchas Jaroslavitz, was last seen. He had taken from his safe, diamonds which the police estimate to be worth between \$250,000 and \$1m. He told friends that he was going to call on Mr Silomo Tal, a cutter with an office along the World Bank.

Mr Jaroslavitz's announcement will be followed by a series of

Herr Brandt ties up world aid loose ends

From Frank Vogl

US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Sept 27

Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, is expected to announce at the United Nations tomorrow that he was on broad international support for the creation of a new commission that aims to strengthen political and economic ties between industrial and developing countries.

The establishment of the new commission is one of a series of initiatives being undertaken by leaders of industrial nations to strengthen the economic prospects for developing countries. Other initiatives were outlined today by Mr Healey, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Michael Blumenthal, the American Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr Healey told the annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank today that he believed it essential that the membership quotas of the IMF be increased by 50 per cent at the least and that he hoped agreements could be reached by next summer on a doubling of the World Bank's capital.

A 50 per cent quota increase, which would add some \$23,000m (£14,700m) to the IMF's resources over the next five years, would be "no more than modest in relation to the need," he said. "This has to be set against aggregate oil surpluses running to several tens of billions of dollars each year."

Namibian whites near split

From Fouad el-Gawhary

Cairo, Sept 27

Egypt, suffering food shortages aggravated by a population explosion, has embarked upon ambitious programmes to make the desert bloom and improve agricultural output.

Only about 2.5 per cent of the country's 685,000 square miles is arable land. It is hoped to double this area.

The soaring import bills to pay for food for Egypt's 38 million people have added to the country's economic crisis, because of the lack of foreign currency, and the latest statistics indicate that the cost of food imports from 1972 to 1975 has risen four-fold, from £25m to £90m.

The population is expected to reach 70 million by the end of the century and to meet their requirements President Sadat is urging planners to design projects to convert areas in the western and eastern deserts into arable land.

He is chairman of the multi-racial Turntable conference which has been discussing the path to independence.

There has been speculation that Mr Mudge would leave the party if he lost the leadership elections—Reuter.

At the weekend dozens of members of his synagogue formed a search party to comb the buildings of the diamond district where he was last seen. They found nothing. The police investigation also reached a dead end.

Then yesterday Mr Tal was also reported missing. His wife said he had been to his office on Sunday and had not returned. Police said the first time he was found it had been broken into and ransacked. Of Mr Tal, who is an Israeli citizen, there was no trace.

"Right now we're treating this as a coincidence—a very strange coincidence," a detective in the missing persons squad said. A difficult case for Maigret.

Czech dissidents on trial over Charter 77 links

Prague, Sept 27—Two Czechoslovak dissidents, Vladimír Lastvika and Ales Machacek, are standing trial in Ustí nad Labem, Northern Bohemia, on charges of subversion, friends of the two said today.

Mr Lastvika, a 35-year-old physicist, and Mr Machacek, a 30-year-old agronomist, face up to five years in jail if convicted.

Mr Lastvika and Mr Machacek were arrested within a few

Third World Report

Egyptians begin to make the deserts bloom

From Fouad el-Gawhary

Cairo, Sept 27

These programmes, partly financed from abroad, are expected to change the map of Egypt by the year 2000 and yield an abundance of food and other crops.

The projects include the reclamation of about three million acres in southern Egypt, where

experts from the United States, Britain, France and other countries have made preliminary studies and proposed

growing crops such as tea, coffee, wheat and sugar cane.

The scheme involves the construction of a canal network, which will be fed by the Aswan High Dam. The canals will carry water saturated with salt, which is being held in reservoirs in the lake which will speed up land fertility.

Millions of people in the Nile valley will benefit from the project, which will also involve the construction of roads, railways, villages and airports.

Industries such as food

Food for 50 million thrown away in US

From David Cross

Washington, Sept 27

Each year the United States wastes enough food to feed nearly 50 million people. More than half is thrown away by consumers, mostly private households.

In 1974, for example, 137 million tons of home-grown food, worth more than \$30,000m and representing about a fifth of total American food production that year, disappeared between harvesting and consumption.

More than \$16,000m worth was diverted at the consumer end of the chain.

These are the disquieting findings of a congressional report just published in Washington. It describes how food is wasted in the world's richest country and suggests ways in which wastage can be reduced.

Institutions like schools are

more wasteful. One study of the national school lunch programme found that 35 per cent of fruit and vegetables was discarded. 15 per cent of bread and 13 per cent of meat.

The report estimates that the total institutional loss in 1974 was 11 million tons of food.

Wholesale and retail losses during the same year totalled \$6,200,000. The most common causes of such waste were the deterioration of fresh fruits and vegetables, broken containers and damaged or contaminated bags and boxes. Storage, transport and processing losses totalled another \$3,200m and harvest losses a further \$5,000m.

The report estimates that 66 million acres of farmland, nine million tons of fertilizer and 461 million barrels of oil equivalent were used to produce food that was ultimately lost.

Institutions like schools are

sized to meet the need to establish agricultural industries in the reclaimed areas, such as dairies, food canning, poultry and meat production.

He has proposed that private investment, including foreign capital, be encouraged.

The Government hopes that by 1982 Egypt will be self-sufficient in eggs, chicken and dairy products as well as producing much more meat.

A big programme to improve agricultural production is being carried out now with the assistance of the World Bank.

The scheme, which will cost about £100m and be completed in 1982, is designed to improve production from about one million tons of grain, to be harvested by 1985.

It includes the construction of new drainage pumping stations, replacement of obsolete pumping units, deepening and widening of existing drains and installing a network of field drains.

President Sadat has emphasised the need to establish agricultural industries in the reclaimed areas, such as dairies, food canning, poultry and meat production.

He has proposed that private investment, including foreign capital, be encouraged.

The Government hopes that by 1982 Egypt will be self-sufficient in eggs, chicken and dairy products as well as producing much more meat.

A big programme to improve agricultural production is being carried out now with the assistance of the World Bank.

The scheme, which will cost about £100m and be completed in 1982, is designed to improve production from about one million tons of grain, to be harvested by 1985.

It includes the construction of new drainage pumping stations, replacement of obsolete pumping units, deepening and widening of existing drains and installing a network of field drains.

President Sadat has emphasised the need to establish agricultural industries in the reclaimed areas, such as dairies, food canning, poultry and meat production.

He has proposed that private investment, including foreign capital, be encouraged.

The Government hopes that by 1982 Egypt will be self-sufficient in eggs, chicken and dairy products as well as producing much more meat.

A big programme to improve agricultural production is being carried out now with the assistance of the World Bank.

The scheme, which will cost about £100m and be completed in 1982, is designed to improve production from about one million tons of grain, to be harvested by 1985.

It includes the construction of new drainage pumping stations, replacement of obsolete pumping units, deepening and widening of existing drains and installing a network of field drains.

President Sadat has emphasised the need to establish agricultural industries in the reclaimed areas, such as dairies, food canning, poultry and meat production.

He has proposed that private investment, including foreign capital, be encouraged.

The Government hopes that by 1982 Egypt will be self-sufficient in eggs, chicken and dairy products as well as producing much more meat.

A big programme to improve agricultural production is being carried out now with the assistance of the World Bank.

The scheme, which will cost about £100m and be completed in 1982, is designed to improve production from about one million tons of grain, to be harvested by 1985.

It includes the construction of new drainage pumping stations, replacement of obsolete pumping units, deepening and widening of existing drains and installing a network of field drains.

President Sadat has emphasised the need to establish agricultural industries in the reclaimed areas, such as dairies, food canning, poultry and meat production.

He has proposed that private investment, including foreign capital, be encouraged.

The Government hopes that by 1982 Egypt will be self-sufficient in eggs, chicken and dairy products as well as producing much more meat.

A big programme to improve agricultural production is being carried out now with the assistance of the World Bank.

The scheme, which will cost about £100m and be completed in 1982, is designed to improve production from about one million tons of grain, to be harvested by 1985.

It includes the construction of new drainage pumping stations, replacement of obsolete pumping units, deepening and widening of existing drains and installing a network of field



The car illustrated is the 2.3 litre Cortina Ghia with optional extra automatic transmission and rear seat belts.

The new 2.3 litre V6 Cortina Ghia

Smooth performance and refinement in a car that's built to last.

Buying a car can involve you in a compromise. The standard of performance and refinement you would really like costs too much, or can only be found in a car several sizes too big.

The new 2.3 litre Ford Cortina Ghia has a level of refinement and smooth performance normally only associated with more expensive cars. And, like all Cortinas, it's built to last.

What difference does the compact new 2.3 litre V6 engine make?

The compact new 2.3 litre V6 engine (also available in GL and S models) has all the superior flexibility and smoothness of the six-cylinder format. Its 108 bhp responds quickly and effortlessly to any demand made on it so driving is correspondingly very relaxed.

For example you can normally move into top gear at below 25 mph and stay there right up to over 100 mph. Because of its higher overall gearing, the engine speed is about 10% lower at 60 mph than the 2-litre engine. Such a powerful and smooth engine will rarely be fully stretched and is therefore quietness itself. And, with acceleration figures of 0-60 in 10.0 and 30-50 in 7.8 seconds, overtaking is achieved quickly and safely. You also enjoy a European standard DIN fuel consumption of 28 mpg*.

A gearbox with a pedigree

The new 2.3 litre Cortina Ghia has the famous and well-tried Ford gearbox.

which so often sets the standard others are judged by. It's smooth and precise and almost impossible to catch napping. Its ratios match the power of the 2.3 litre engine to give impressive and continuous performance at all speeds with plenty to spare.

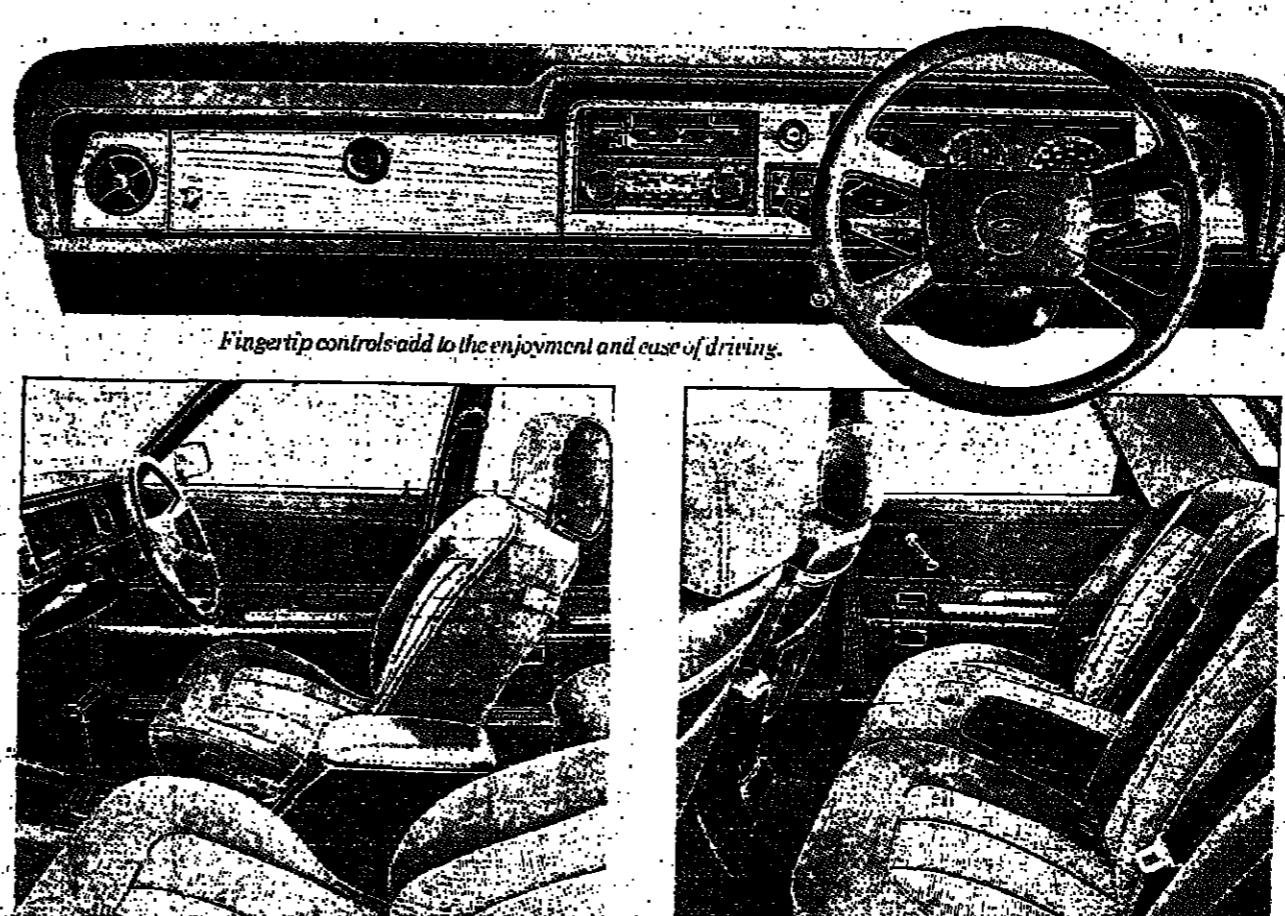
It's good to know that the optional automatic transmission has the Ford pedigree. This gives smooth, effortless driving. And the 'kick down' and intermediate gear hold gives you the extra power that's so useful for safe overtaking.

Roadholding that keeps you relaxed and confident

And in the way the 2.3 Ghia's power assisted steering takes the strain out of driving without losing the 'feel' of the car. Its long wheel-base, wide track and low centre of gravity give superb stability while gas filled shock absorbers control roll and improve handling, especially on corners. When you've got five people and their luggage on board the variable rate rear coil springs compensate for the extra weight so that the handling qualities are maintained.

17-stage body protection

Preparing the Cortina body, inhibiting against rust, sealing the underside, protecting the wheel arches, handfinishing



A relaxed driving position.

The centre armrest folds back giving rear-seat hip room of 53.7" to take three people in comfort.

Cortinas available with the new 2.3 litre V6 engine			
Engine size (bhp)	Max. Speed (mph)	0-60' fuel consumption (mpg)	2.3 CORTINA PRICES
2.3 saloon (manual)	100	28.0	GL ----- from £3,900
2.3 saloon (automatic)	103	26.9	S ----- from £4,126
2.3 estate (manual)	106	28.5	Ghia ----- from £4,445
2.3 estate (automatic)	103	27.4	GL Estate ----- from £4,251
* 0-60' fuel consumption figures are based on a 100 mile cycle. 1977. 100 miles per gallon is equivalent to 1.6 litres per 100 km. 100 km per litre is equivalent to 24.3 mpg.			Ghia Estate ----- from £4,795

and applying 4 coats of tough acrylic paint involves no less than 17 separate processes. Under-door edges are doubly sealed and the body designed to minimise the possibility of dirt or water being trapped. Window surrounds are made of polished aluminium and even the silencer is aluminised. That's the kind of thoroughness that has gone into making the Cortina a car that's built to last.

FORD CORTINA GHIA



William Rees-Mogg analyses the equation of British poverty

One Dutch man hour = two British man hours

The British disease is low manpower productivity: too many man hours per unit of output. It is an underlying cause of all the other weaknesses in our economy. It is the inevitable consequence of one alarming fact. Almost throughout British industry, managers have lost the most essential power of management. They cannot decide how many people they will employ to carry out a particular job. The ordinary housewife can decide whether to employ one Boy Scout or two to clean her car. Sir Charles Villiers cannot decide whether to employ 50 men or 200 to make a bar of steel. He knows that the British steel industry is overmanned, and to a gross degree. He can do little about it. Most of the rest of British management—including the management of Fleet Street—is in the same position. This article is not concerned primarily with Fleet Street, but we are as an industry a striking example of low productivity caused by restrictive labour practices.

The trade unions do not exercise industrial discipline themselves, but they are strong enough to prevent managers doing so. This has created a deadlock in British industry in which nobody can give orders on how labour shall be used. Because the unions will not give them, and will not normally agree to management giving them, labour is wasted. Each man produces less than he might; each man is less power than he ought to be. The real wages of every worker in British industry are artificially reduced, because of agreements to waste manpower. Yet the job so protected can never be safe, because the work they represent is wasted: shadow employment of this kind is never as secure or as rewarding as profitable employment in profitable industry. Everyone suffers, but the first to suffer is the worker himself.

Productivity in British manufacturing industry, in mining, in rail transport and in major areas of state service, is in general extremely low. It is difficult to establish an average. Thirteen years ago it was estimated that British manufacturing productivity was only half—and in many instances less than half—the North American level*. In the last 13 years Benelux, Germany, France and Japan have approximately caught up with the North American level, but Britain has fallen even further behind. Extreme instances can be given in which British productivity is only one fifth of the German level or only one tenth of the Japanese level in particular industrial operations. Even in our most efficient industries, such as chemicals or electronics, it does not match the highest world standards of labour use.

In circumstances where the function of use labour is equal, British management seems to be only marginally less efficient than North American management. North American firms operating in Britain do not achieve levels of productivity equal to those that they expect in North America or Germany, though their levels of productivity tend to be somewhat higher than the average of their locally owned British competitors. In the United States, the productivity in British owned companies seems to be as high as in locally owned American companies. The fairest comparison of management is between the productivity attained by British and American international companies

** Half Time Britain*, By William W. Allen, The Sunday Times, March 1, 1964.

outside their home markets. There is no evidence of any significant difference. British management does not waste labour when it is free not to do so; it does waste labour in Britain because it is not allowed to manage as efficiently as it would do.

The contrast between the efficient use of non-labour resources and the inefficient use of labour is notable in British Airways. As Mr Michael Becket showed in a recent article (19.9.1977) in the *Daily Telegraph*, output per man in British Airways—that is in the handling of freight and passenger traffic—is only 35 per cent of that in PanAm, 47 per cent of Japan Airways, 60 per cent of KLM and 76 per cent of Air France. But British Airways output per aircraft is very high by international standards. That supports the view that British management is efficient in the use of resources which management is free to manage.

The professional competence of management can therefore only account for a small part in the differences of productivity that are observed. Nor can the difference be accounted for by the quality of labour. Where there are few constraints on maximizing productivity, as in agriculture with its small work force per farm, or in some small scale plants, British productivity per man is high or very high by international standards. Large plants with strong union branches not accepting union instructions, show the most disastrously low levels of productivity, not only because of overmanning, but because output is frequently interrupted.

The problem that confronts the manager of industry can be stated quite simply: he has existing machinery which has a manning level of X in Germany or the United States, but his work force may be accustomed to a manning level of anything from 2X to 5X. If the British manning level is 2X then the product will probably be internationally competitive, because British wages are approximately half German or American wages at the present rate of exchange. If the manning levels are 5X then the product will not be internationally competitive and the plant will probably be running at a substantial loss. The manager has the choice between closing the factory or trying to raise productivity to or above the minimum competitive level.

This almost invariably meets with resistance inside the plant. The union executive will often be sympathetic to the management's desire to raise productivity and save the factory. In some cases the unions, and there will usually be more than one union involved, will put sufficient pressure on the men to secure a significant degree of demanning. The British manning may then be reduced from say 3.5 times to 2.5 times the North American standard. As their most responsible and unions usually are responsible in intention—the trade unions still see themselves as the advocates for their members, even when the members are damaging or destroying their own livelihoods. If overmanning is industrial suicide—and it is—the unions regret the suicide but defend to the death their members' right to commit it.

In general, however, the unions will not put sufficient pressure on their men, except when closure is imminent, to

The Increase in Productivity 1955-74 (Gross value added per man hour in manufacturing)		
Level 1974 UK=100	Rise 1955-74 per cent	Rate of increase UK=100
Netherlands	196	228
Belgium	179	210
France	167	166
Germany	162	171
Italy	103	185
United Kingdom	100	92

Based on Chart 2 of A. T. Jones
"Output, Employment and Labour Productivity in Europe since 1955"
National Institute Economic Review, August, 1976

We, the representatives of the Trades Union Congress, the Federation of British Industries, the British Employers' Corporation, the National Association of British Manufacturers, and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce accept that major objectives of national policy must be:

• to ensure that British industry is dynamic and that its prices are competitive;

• to raise productivity and efficiency so that real national output can increase, and to keep increases in wages, salaries and

other forms of income in line with this increase.

• to keep the general level of prices stable.

We therefore undertake, on behalf of our members: to encourage and lead a sustained attack on the obstacles to efficiency, whether on the part of management or of workers, and to strive for the adoption of more rigorous standards of performance at all levels.

The Joint Statement of Intent on Productivity, Prices and Incomes: Lancaster House; December 16, 1964.

achieve more than modest gains in productivity. They will, however, certainly prevent the employer closing the competitive gap by making redundant the men who are not needed and ordering the remaining men to work the equipment to the North American or German standard of productivity. If the manager tries to do this, then he will be resisted by strike action and the strike action will almost certainly be supported by all the unions concerned. All the employer can do is to better every at union resistance, chip by chip, until he has raised productivity from a deplorable to a merely defective level. This is at present the main concern of a high proportion of the best of British managers. It is their daily work. In the meantime our competitors continue to make more rapid progress from a higher level of productivity. And they have more executive time to devote to the other needs of their businesses.

It was at one time argued that the cause of this low productivity was that workers resented private capitalism and that public ownership would allow productivity to rise. The opposite has turned out to be the case. In general, productivity in publicly owned industries is below that of private industries. The steel industry, for example, even with the added socialist incentive of the unions' loyalty to a Labour Government, has notably low productivity by international standards; the gap was wide at the point of nationalization and is now wider. The criterion of profitability asserts a

continual pressure for higher productivity in private industry. Even that pressure is not sufficient to bring British productivity in private industry up to international standards, but where the pressure of profitability is weak, the levels of productivity fall even further below the competitive level.

A number of consequences flow from this. As British productivity is below the international competitive level, Britain's standard of living has fallen below the level of other advanced industrial countries. We create less real wealth per person and we are therefore only able to consume less real wealth per person.

British investment is artificially depressed. This occurs for two reasons. The first is that investment in new equipment must be less profitable in a country where that new equipment will not be operated to maximum efficiency or to the North American standard of productivity; investment naturally flows towards efficient producers, and avoids restrictions on production. The second is that manufacturers already have equipment which is overmanned and are therefore not interested in introducing new equipment which—if it saves them anything—will save them less labour than could be saved merely by obtaining improved training agreements. If you have to employ 27 men on a machine that could be worked by eight, you look with indifference at a new machine that can be worked by only six men.

Low productivity and the low investment that is consequent upon it

naturally lead to low employment and to lack of international competitiveness. Because British industry is not competitive in productivity, the long-term trend of the currency is to fall; once the benefits of North Sea have been discounted, that long-term trend will inevitably reassess itself.

As productivity increases so slowly, even modest wage increases outstrip it and can only be financed by inflation or offset by a rise in unemployment. In the 1970s wage increases have not always been moderate and this has put still greater pressure on government to inflate. When real wealth is not being created, the temptation to create more money wealth is at its greatest.

Another consequence is that capital and talent move from areas where there are

restrictions on productivity to areas where the restrictions are weak or nonexistent. This is the process which has been called "the de-industrialization of Britain" and it will not be reversed by an arbitrary and wasteful forced investment at low or negative returns to certain parts of British industry. To some extent the growth of invisible trade has offset the losses on visible trade. Britain has earned large sums from the service industries where we are competitive, and those party others the French and the Americans in areas where we are not. Unfortunately, a substantial proportion of the labour that has left manufacturing industry has been absorbed in non-productive government and local administration, where the unions are also strong. Productivity is low and the test of profitability is, of course, non-existent. This growth of non-productive bureaucracy imposes an equally non-productive counter-bureaucracy on industry; people who are paid to answer letters from civil servants are a dead overhead.

The purpose of restrictive practices and over-manning is to preserve jobs. It is obvious that over-manning has in fact destroyed very large numbers of jobs. At the end of the war Britain was still the most important shipbuilding country in the world, producing 38 per cent of the tonnage launched. Our shipbuilding industry is now totally unimportant in world terms, producing 4 per cent of the tonnage launched, and if it disappeared altogether no one outside Britain would suffer serious inconvenience. The present weakened state of the British shipbuilding industry is the result of low productivity. If productivity had been higher, many more men would be employed in the industry.

The same thing is apparent in the automobile industry. Because of low productivity and irregular work the British car industry has lost half its home market; in 1965 95 per cent of cars sold in Britain were British made, in 1977, 55 per cent. The cars that are not sold because of past failures of productivity represent jobs that do not exist. In the end low productivity can actually destroy an industry and leave virtually no jobs at all. This happened historically in Britain when the textile industry of the south-west failed to match the productivity of the textile industry of the north. One can still see the empty textile factories of Sheepson Mattock, a monument to past resistance to change. Low productivity means low profitability means low investment means high

unemployment. Overmanning keeps me in jobs now, but closer the figure late

It is difficult to measure precisely the cost of over-manning to the British economy. That must depend on the period in which it is assumed that over-manning would have been corrected and on the capital investment that would have been stimulated by higher productivity. However the unions had made a real of their productivity agreements given the time of the preparation of the 1965 National Plan of 1965, produced when Lord George Brown was Minister of Economic Affairs, if gross national product would probably now about 50 per cent higher than it would be if over-manning were eliminated. The cost would be substantially lower, between \$2.50 and \$3.00. On ideal assumptions we would all be at least twice well off—and would enjoy better social services—if British manning levels had been reduced to the North American standard. This is wealth everybody has lost, and those who have least wealth could least afford to lose it. Overmanning in the coal industry is the cold grave of the old age pensioner, as well as low pay for the miner. It is a way in which a man hurts himself and his neighbour well.

During the 1950s and 1960s the British weakness in productivity was partly due to the continuing world boom. Our country had much better growth rates, our economy did continue to grow. Other countries expanded their exports, but our exports continued to sell. As

Productivity in steel 1976-77

	1976	1977	1978
	000	000	000
	metric	usa	tonnes
US	116,300	471	247
Japan	107,400	316	340
W Germany	42,400	264	161
Italy	23,200	147	158
UK	22,500	363	62

Different definitions of output and manpower make these figures unreliable for precise comparison.

have experienced in the 70s, hard times are hardest for the less competitive. We have had a sharp fall in the standard of living of many of our people, decline in our social services and our growth rates. If the world is now destined to move into a recession next year, then the British economy will face the pressure of more efficient competition at a time when every nation is struggling to maintain its share of world trade. In times of such low productivity is extremely damaging—it has cost all of us the difference between the British standard of living and the German or French. If stamping out low productivity is not on the agenda, it is very dangerous. If a response to a recession should be a further retreat into job saving, then damage will certainly prove a disaster. On the other hand if we started to raise productivity to international levels, we could have a unique period of growth and prosperity. All we have to do is to raise our standard of living to become more efficient as the Dutch.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

Bernard Levin

The North Sea Gas Board rides again

Pausing only to smear the toe of my boot with deadly arrow poison, I swing back my leg, and...

fooled you, eh? Thought I was going to say he came round and fixed it, didn't you? (Harr Harr.) His final message was to the effect that the heater had to be replaced, for which I may as well jump ahead to the last paragraph of her letter recounting the story, which reads: "Only my sense of the ridiculous has saved me from suicide." I think she probably means murder.)

Mrs Paul then had to go away on business for four days; she returned to find the bathroom floor swamped in water from a renewed leakage. (At this point I may as well jump ahead to the last paragraph of her letter recounting the story, which reads: "Only my sense of the ridiculous has saved me from suicide." I think she probably means murder.)

Round she went again to the High Street—we have now, incidentally, reached Fortress Gas. More sympathy, and even a little bit of explanation: "Head office has run out of spares." Repeated silence, so on August 30 back she went to the counter, where she was told that the parts would be available "in a few days." She told them that she would be away from

September 1 to September 8 (she says "on holiday", but I think it more likely that she was taking the week off to go somewhere where she could wash herself all over), so would they please make a note that there was no point in their sending anybody during that time.

Oh, you rotten lot, you're guessed, haven't you? Sure as fate, there was a card on the mat when she got back, saying they had called on September 2, and found her absent. The card, incidentally, bore a cheery message that I think is worth reprinting in full:

It's easy to forget about servicing until something goes wrong—or the cold weather arrives and our service

departments are at their busiest. Take out a regular service contract—we have schemes for all approved appliances including central heating—and have servicing carried out when it's convenient for you and for us. Let us do the worrying—it's what we're here for! (So that's what we're here for—Chairman, NT Gas Board.)

Round she went again to Troy; more sympathy ("I said don't overdo it")—Chairman, NT Gas Board) and an offer of a definite appointment on a definite date—September 23. Unfortunately, that was the one day Mrs Paul could not manage. So they telephoned her September 26 instead, some 17 weeks after she had first told the enemy that her water heater had gone wrong.

On September 26—that was Monday of this week—a man turned up at 10.30 am. He announced that he had come to fix the water heater; she says she was greatly minded to celebrate her second bath in four months. What I want to know, even more than she does, is: why should it be necessary for the North Sea Gas Board's customers to endure such scandals as I have just

recounted put right? And a corollary to that question is why the North Sea Gas Board apparently unable or unwilling to do the work it's asked to do? I have kept the best bit until last. On July 27 Mrs Paul received a bill for £16,055.

"Attention to water heating," she telephoned to, as she put it, "query this" (if the Post has a minute, I think he might consider canouising his name—she is, after all, the patient she is displayed is not that of a saint what is?) and was told that she did not have to pay unless she was completed ("B" is the word she was completed by Mrs Paul, is that one bath in 120 days or an inadequate allowance? That is why I have written this column, on her behalf. And I went to add one important observation. If the precedent established in my previous foray with the North Sea Gas Board is followed (there were seven Gas Board men in my mother's flat before 10 am on the day the column appeared), Mrs Paul will shortly be able to celebrate her second bath in four months. What I want to know, even more than she does, is: why should it be necessary for the North Sea Gas Board's customers to endure such scandals as I have just

threw the ludicrous bill into a waste paper basket with a few words: "You won't be wanting this" No, indeed. Lady got a revised bill, £10,500.

She took this round to the latest of the High Street (by then, of course, she had long been out of the family) and the usual sympathy was this time extended all round. The way to movement, as well as the degree to which it might be, is the polite you man, she was dealing with. So she threw the ludicrous bill into a waste paper basket with a few words: "You won't be wanting this" No, indeed. Lady got a revised bill, £10,500.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977



Still room at the top for novelists

John Braine is about to embark on a 175,000-word epic party designed to cock a snook at the literary Jeremiads who continue to prophesy the death of the novel as a serious art form. It will tell the story of a family from Bradford, from 1916 to 1976.

Mr Braine, one of those fortunate authors who is able to discipline himself to working office hours, told me: "I felt it was time I extended myself a bit and did something bigger."

After six months as a full-time campaigner against motorways—he was awarded a £3,000 a year grant for two years by



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MR CALLAGHAN AND MR LYNCH

Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Lynch have their first official meeting as prime ministers today. If Irish politics were more straightforward than other people's, instead of less, Mr. Lynch's briefcase would be bulging with Fianna Fail's 1975 policy statement on the Northern question and his government's plans for implementing it. The statement read in part:

Fianna Fail calls on the British Government to (a) encourage the unity of Ireland by agreement, in independence and in a harmonious relationship between the two islands, and, to this end, to declare Britain's commitment to implement an ordered withdrawal from her involvement in the six counties of Northern Ireland. It is most improbable that Mr. Lynch will call on the British Government to do any such thing.

In the first place he knows that he would be met by a refusal which, unless he were keenly to accept the rebuff, would put the two governments at odds. He cannot want that, especially as his government is preoccupied with its own economic problems and promises which would be even more difficult to deal with if Anglo-Irish relations were soured and there was rising tension over partition. In the second place Mr. Lynch is under negligible public pressure to throw that one at the British Government (on the contrary, his public would not thank him for stirring things up), and such pressure as he is under comes from hard men in his own party whom his sweeping personal success in the June general election puts him in a strong position to disappoint. In the third place Mr. Lynch can see as well as the next man that a declaration by Mr. Callaghan of the kind required would agitate Ulster to a degree at which the consequences could not be foreseen but would include the possibility of civil war on the island; and further, that the declaration if made, or even if not made but merely demanded by Dublin, would revive the prestige and support of the Provisional IRA in whose defeat the administration is struggling.

It is very dangerous to assume that Mr. Lynch will not be able to prove a case. If we need to prove a case, we must do so in a way that is not too difficult. All we have to do is to prove that the British Government's policy is wrong and that it is not in the best interests of the people of Ireland to support it. We must not be afraid to do this.

A MAJOR NUCLEAR PLAN IS UNAVOIDABLE

1973 and the quadrupling of the price of crude oil was without question a watershed in the history of post-war economic development. It marked the end of an era when industrial, economic and political thinking was based on the almost unquestioned assumption that "cheap energy" was part of the natural order of things. Yet the implications of the changed energy balance, which gave the countries of Opec their power as a producing cartel, have been very inadequately appreciated in the intervening years.

For this there are two main reasons. First, the industrial world has been and still is in the grip of a prolonged recession. In part the intensity of that recession is itself directly due to the oil price rise itself, which depressed demand and knocked the system as a whole off balance. The result has been a marked reduction in the industrial and domestic demand for energy in all forms below the level that would have been predicted on the trends up to 1973. This has reduced short-term awareness of the long-term crisis.

Secondly, the adjustment implied by a realistic appreciation of the present and prospective energy balance involves real changes in industrial patterns and life-styles that are neither easy, nor popular. The extreme case is the United States, for the American way of life is in many ways built on the most profligate use of energy. But only to a lesser degree, the whole of the industrial world is wasteful of energy. So long as the price of all energy, but above all of energy derived directly from fossil fuels, is priced at a level which does not adequately reflect the fact that the supply of easily accessible and environmentally acceptable energy is limited, so long will commercial and industrial decisions about the use of energy tend to waste.

Recognizing the Vatican

From The Warden of Latimer House

Sir, Those who favour the establishment of full diplomatic relations with the Vatican could do their cause a service by enquiring into the reasons why for four centuries such relations have not existed. My impression is that the bulk of Pope Pius V Regnum in Excelsis (1570), in which he claimed to depose Queen Elizabeth I, to release her subjects from their allegiance, and to forbid obedience on their part to her commands, and all this because of her religious policy.

The claim of the papacy to be able to treat other sovereigns in this fashion, though very muted today, has never been renounced. So long as the claim was actively made, it constituted a threat both to world peace and to religious freedom. Ought it not now, to be formally renounced, and the bull withdrawn? If the "anathemas" between the Eastern and Western church could be withdrawn, could this bull, and the claims which gave rise to it, as well?

The deposition of Elizabeth I by application applies to her heirs as well, in so far as they share in her religious policy. It would be a poor

attempt in Dublin to do this.

Insistence on withdrawal will not be on today's agenda, nor will contemplation by the new Irish Government of steps to render cooperation in security matters between the forces at the disposal of the two governments any less effective. On the Northern question (and there are other matters to be discussed by the two prime ministers, fisheries and other EEC affairs among them) Mr. Lynch will be in interrogative mood, it was being said in advance. He will want to hear what the British Government's future intentions and plans for the province are, and he may have proposals to make for the extension of joint economic action between North and South.

The fact of the matter is that the British Government has no grand design for Northern Ireland, no unfolding strategy, and a recital of its proposals for progress in that area would take up the rest of the day. It will maintain the remedial application of a shrewd and determined Secretary of State and security policies which are assuredly reducing the level of violence given a chance to work.

Unfortunately the unavailability of power sharing is now too nakedly exposed for it to continue its benign deception.

That is one explanation of the SDLP's recent shift of weight on to that other broken leg of Sunningdale, the Irish dimension. And even the Alliance party, the nice-men-in-the-middle of Ulster politics, have lent constrained to drop their advocacy of power sharing.

Perhaps it will suffice for the British Government to say that it will maintain the search for provincial institutions acceptable to both communities. It is to be hoped so, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Lynch will allow it to be so. For the present equilibrium in Ulster, negative as it may be, is better than any of the conditions the province has passed through since 1968. It satisfies no politician there, but it is tolerable to most of the constituents of all of them. It is not permanent and lacks many of the elements of a "solution". But a policy which gives the people of Ulster a better six months than the previous six months and a prospect of improvement in the next six months, though it may lack grandeur, is as much as any statesman can reasonably be expected to provide at this stage in the history of these ancient quarrels.

Since Whitelaw days the search for new institutions has been associated with the concept of "power sharing", if not always with the charged expression itself. It has remained an after it ceased to be realistic to expect it to come about. This seeming myopia has had its advantages. Power sharing sounds like a calm and fair solution to an intractable problem, and its adoption as a policy objective has made it easier for interested but distant onlookers, like the President of the United States and the Pope, to approve British policy towards Ireland.

At the Headmasters' Conference last week deliberating how our members could improve the quality of education in general in this country. We shall not forget our aim, by decimating our "feeder schools", Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS DAVEY, Headmaster, Merchant Taylors' School, Sand Ledge, Middlesex.

September 26.

From the Principal of Queen's College

Sir, I endorse all that the Heads of Felstowe College and Roedean write (September 24 and 26). If Dr Rae is really only taking girls to give them better opportunities, he should select them from schools where such opportunities are not available. As it is, his selection methods seem to ensure that he takes only girls who have already been very well taught.

What a piece of cheek!

Yours faithfully,

STEPHANIE FIERZ, Principal Queen's College, 42-49 Harley Street, W1.

September 26.

Girls admitted to boys' schools

From the Headmaster of Merchant Taylors' School

Sir, Whenever I hear that yet another boys' school has admitted girls into its sixth form, I recall the interview between Mr. Doolittle and Professor Higgins where the former offers to sell his daughter to the professor for five pounds, justifying his request by pointing out that he has had the expense of bringing her up until she has grown "big enough to be interesting to you two gentlemen".

A five per girl would be insufficient compensation for any headmistress whose able pupils were transferred to a boys' sixth form!

I write not only as headmaster of one of the Claremont Schools but as one who was headmaster of an ancient grammar school. Transformed into an 11-16 comprehensive school by secondary reorganization it experienced the seeming effect on an academic institution of the removal of the sixth form. I wonder if headmasters who admit girls into their sixth forms only appreciate fully what they are doing to the junior girls and the staff remaining in those schools from which they have taken the ablest senior pupils.

We spent much time and thought at the Headmasters' Conference last week deliberating how our members could improve the quality of education in general in this country. We shall not forget our aim, by decimating our "feeder schools", Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS DAVEY, Headmaster, Merchant Taylors' School, Sand Ledge, Middlesex.

September 26.

From the Principal of Queen's College

Sir, I endorse all that the Heads of Felstowe College and Roedean write (September 24 and 26). If Dr Rae is really only taking girls to give them better opportunities, he should select them from schools where such opportunities are not available. As it is, his selection methods seem to ensure that he takes only girls who have already been very well taught.

What a piece of cheek!

Yours faithfully,

STEPHANIE FIERZ, Principal Queen's College, 42-49 Harley Street, W1.

September 26.

From the Headmaster of St Columb's College

Sir, The misuse of the Export Credit Guarantees Act to provide sanctions against Mackies is indeed serious, and I support Mr. Alan Green's views (September 24) entirely.

The powers given to the Government under the Export Credit Guarantees Act, 1975, are according to section 2 (1) "For the purpose of encouraging trade with other countries." There is certainly no mention of the powers being used even by default to implement the Government's non-statutory policies.

If this continues one can envis-

From Lord Reigate

Sir, The misuse of the Export Credit Guarantees Act to provide sanctions against Mackies is indeed serious, and I support Mr. Alan Green's views (September 24) entirely.

The powers given to the Government under the Export Credit Guarantees Act, 1975, are according to section 2 (1) "For the purpose of encouraging trade with other countries." There is certainly no mention of the powers being used even by default to implement the Government's non-statutory policies.

If this continues one can envis-

From the Principal of Queen's College

Sir, I endorse all that the Heads of Felstowe College and Roedean write (September 24 and 26). If Dr Rae is really only taking girls to give them better opportunities, he should select them from schools where such opportunities are not available. As it is, his selection methods seem to ensure that he takes only girls who have already been very well taught.

What a piece of cheek!

Yours faithfully,

STEPHANIE FIERZ, Principal Queen's College, 42-49 Harley Street, W1.

September 26.

From the Headmaster of Queen's College

Sir, I endorse all that the Heads of Felstowe College and Roedean write (September 24 and 26). If Dr Rae is really only taking girls to give them better opportunities, he should select them from schools where such opportunities are not available. As it is, his selection methods seem to ensure that he takes only girls who have already been very well taught.

What a piece of cheek!

Yours faithfully,

STEPHANIE FIERZ, Principal Queen's College, 42-49 Harley Street, W1.

September 26.

From the Headmaster of Queen's College

Sir, I endorse all that the Heads of Felstowe College and Roedean write (September 24 and 26). If Dr Rae is really only taking girls to give them better opportunities, he should select them from schools where such opportunities are not available. As it is, his selection methods seem to ensure that he takes only girls who have already been very well taught.

What a piece of cheek!

Yours faithfully,

STEPHANIE FIERZ, Principal Queen's College, 42-49 Harley Street, W1.

September 26.

From the Headmaster of Queen's College

Sir, I endorse all that the Heads of Felstowe College and Roedean write (September 24 and 26). If Dr Rae is really only taking girls to give them better opportunities, he should select them from schools where such opportunities are not available. As it is, his selection methods seem to ensure that he takes only girls who have already been very well taught.

What a piece of cheek!

Yours faithfully,

STEPHANIE FIERZ, Principal Queen's College, 42-49 Harley Street, W1.

September 26.

From the Headmaster of Queen's College

Sir, I endorse all that the Heads of Felstowe College and Roedean write (September 24 and 26). If Dr Rae is really only taking girls to give them better opportunities, he should select them from schools where such opportunities are not available. As it is, his selection methods seem to ensure that he takes only girls who have already been very well taught.

What a piece of cheek!

Yours faithfully,

STEPHANIE FIERZ, Principal Queen's College, 42-49 Harley Street, W1.

September 26.

From the Headmaster of Queen's College

Sir, I endorse all that the Heads of Felstowe College and Roedean write (September 24 and 26). If Dr Rae is really only taking girls to give them better opportunities, he should select them from schools where such opportunities are not available. As it is, his selection methods seem to ensure that he takes only girls who have already been very well taught.

What a piece of cheek!

Yours faithfully,

STEPHANIE FIERZ, Principal Queen's College, 42-49 Harley Street, W1.

September 26.

From the Headmaster of Queen's College

Sir, I endorse all that the Heads of Felstowe College and Roedean write (September 24 and 26). If Dr Rae is really only taking girls to give them better opportunities, he should select them from schools where such opportunities are not available. As it is, his selection methods seem to ensure that he takes only girls who have already been very well taught.

What a piece of cheek!

Yours faithfully,

STEPHANIE FIERZ, Principal Queen's College, 42-49 Harley Street, W1.

September 26.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Girls admitted to boys' schools

From the Headmaster of Merchant Taylors' School

Sir, Whenever I hear that yet another boys' school has admitted girls into its sixth form, I recall the interview between Mr. Doolittle and Professor Higgins where the former offers to sell his daughter to the professor for five pounds, justifying his request by pointing out that he has had the expense of bringing her up until she has grown "big enough to be interesting to you two gentlemen".

A five per girl would be insufficient compensation for any headmistress whose able pupils were transferred to a boys' sixth form!

I write not only as headmaster of one of the Claremont Schools but as one who was headmaster of an ancient grammar school.

Transformed into an 11-16 comprehensive school by secondary reorganization it experienced the seeming effect on an academic institution of the removal of the sixth form. I wonder if headmasters who admit girls into their sixth forms only appreciate fully what they are doing to the junior girls and the staff remaining in those schools from which they have taken the ablest senior pupils.

We spent much time and thought at the Headmasters' Conference last week deliberating how our members could improve the quality of education in general in this country. We shall not forget our aim, by decimating our "feeder schools", Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS DAVEY, Headmaster, Merchant Taylors' School, Sand Ledge, Middlesex.

September 26.

From Mr. B. Richards

Sir, I would like to air my views concerning the Government's handling

of the "Mackin affair".

The ECCD was created to promote our much needed export trade in order to improve the standard of living in this country. In this instance it is being used to penalize companies prepared to improve their employees' wage conditions. I do not believe that a wages freeze, for example, has any place in the Government's handling of the Mackin affair.

The ECCD was created to promote our much needed export trade in order to improve the standard of living in this country. In this instance it is being used to penalize companies prepared to improve their employees' wage conditions. I do not believe that a wages freeze, for example, has any place in the Government's handling of the Mackin affair.

The ECCD was created to promote our much needed export trade in order to improve the standard of living in this country. In this instance it is being used to penalize companies prepared to improve their employees' wage conditions. I do not believe that a wages freeze, for example, has any place in the Government's handling of the Mackin affair.

Industry's disquiet over Patents Act provisions

By Adrian Hop-

Far-reaching provisions in the 1977 Patents Act which were wholly new to British law were included for political reasons, despite objections by the 1970 Banks Committee Report, and with only reluctant approval from the standing advisory committee on patents, it was said at a seminar on the Act, organized this week in London by European Study Conferences and the Institute of Patent Agents. The seminar was attended by 300 businessmen.

The provisions, which were sought by the TUC and the Institute of Patentees and Inventors, relate to the ownership of inventions made by employees and their right to a special award, or compensation where the invention is of outstanding benefit.

Under common law, when an employee makes an invention which it is his duty to make—for instance, by virtue of a responsible position and

high salary—that invention belongs to the employer.

An invention made outside the course of employment belongs to the employee. But this clear legal situation has so far been open to variation by contract. Under the new law this will no longer be so.

Although all concerned with drafting the Act (expected to come into force next June) were agreed on this new legal principle the CBI and others objected to the inclusion of provision for rewarding inventors whose patented ideas rightfully become the property of their employers and then prove of special value.

Although this sounds equitable in theory, in that it will enable any employee with an especially bright idea to see some reward over and above his regular salary, it was clear from the seminar discussion that the scheme may prove hard to administer in practice.

Doubts were also raised on the validity of singling out one employee for reward when so many modern inventions were the result of teamwork.

First and foremost difficulty is likely to arise in establishing what is and is not an invention of "outstanding" merit. In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor suggested that it would be "a humdinger of a winner", and although there are some inventors that fall obviously into this category, and many others that equally obviously do not, there will also be a large number in the grey area between. Lawyers are thus likely to be kept busy debating this point as conflict of opinion arises.

It will, in some cases, also be necessary to establish whether the inventor has been inadequately rewarded in relation to the benefit enjoyed by the employer. But the burden of proof in such a dispute will lie with the employee, and he is unlikely to have access to the kind of confidential commercial data necessary to prove his case.

To save problems in the future employers will be well advised to keep records on the use of profits from, and cost of exploiting an employee's invention.

These records will need to show how much benefit accrues from the patent covering it, which governs the issue of compensation, and how much accrues from know-how, on which no compensation is available.

It will also be advisable for employers and employees to establish from the outset of their relationship exactly what that relationship means in terms of duty to invent.

It was regarded by one speaker at the seminar as a "wry comment on the shifting political scene" that the rights of employees are now consolidated in a statute and those rights can only be circumvented by a collective agreement with the relevant trade unions.

Late spurt boosts 1977 bookings

Tour operators predict upswing next year

Prospects for inclusive holiday sales next year are reflecting the improvements in consumer confidence in the economy generally.

Big tour operators preparing their air travel and hotel bookings for 1978, are confident that the volume decline experienced early this year has been halted.

Thanks to an unprecedented spurt in last-minute bookings, 1977's inclusive holiday sales, at between three million and 3.5 million are likely, overall, to be down only about 10 per cent on 1976 instead of the 25 per cent or more drop which was feared earlier in the year.

Thomson Holidays, the first of the big tour operators to announce their plans for 1978, were cautiously optimistic yesterday about holiday sales prospects overall.

The company is predicting that the inclusive holiday market next year will be at least on the same scale, if not bigger, than in 1977. It also expects more people to book earlier, with perhaps 25 per cent confirming their bookings before Christmas.

The expected move back to earlier bookings is partly due to price guarantees which have been repeated in various forms for next year, and partly out of disappointment about the reduction in available holidays resulting from early cutbacks by tour operators this year.

But a big element is an increased expectation of prosperity among customers.

Similar views are expressed by Cosmos Air Holidays, and

the British Airways inclusive tour subsidiary, Silver Wing Surface Arrangements, both of which are due to publish their 1978 brochures next month.

Together with Thomson, these operators account for nearly half of all package holiday sales.

Holidaymakers are, however, expected to be even more price-conscious next year. The trends noticed in 1977, which included shorter duration holidays of seven, 11 or 14 nights instead of the traditional fortnight, and a move to cheaper hotels and part board, are likely to continue.

The cheapest holidays incorporating minimal or even no notice accommodation with cut-rate air fares—whose growth this year surprised even the tour operators—are expected to be given bigger allocations in 1978.

In holding prices, tour operators have been helped by the devaluation of the peseta this summer and by the dropping of the Government's 2 per cent reserve fund levy. Thomson Holidays package tour prices for next year, for instance, are about 7 per cent up on 1977.

An additional aid to sales this year, also expected to continue in 1978, has been a growing number of American and Australian visitors who are purchasing inclusive holidays in Britain as an economical method of touring the Continent.

Mr Roger Davies, marketing director of Thomson Holidays, said yesterday that up to 30 or 40 per cent of some coach tours this year had been taken up by Americans.

Patricia Tisdall

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

to the Holders of

The Metropolis of Tokyo

5% Guaranteed Dollar Bonds Due April 15, 1979

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that One Million Seventy Thousand Dollars (\$1,070,000.00) principal amount of the Metropolis of Tokyo, Fifteen Year 5% Guaranteed Dollar Bonds due April 15, 1979 and bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for the account of the Sinking Fund for redemption on October 15, 1977.

COUPON BOOKS

18	1283	2435	4032	5212	6558	8691	10544	12742	13811	15286	16800	17952	18889	20017	21241
23	1885	2482	4242	5108	6558	8692	10545	12743	13812	15287	16801	17953	18890	20018	21242
35	1395	2511	4154	5221	6563	8693	10546	12744	13813	15288	16802	17954	18891	20019	21243
105	1410	2515	4153	5225	6561	8694	10547	12745	13814	15289	16803	17955	18892	20020	21244
155	1418	2518	4172	5228	6564	8695	10548	12746	13815	15290	16804	17956	18893	20021	21245
167	1432	2562	4186	5247	6567	8696	10549	12747	13816	15291	16805	17957	18894	20022	21246
188	1488	2585	4191	5255	6568	8697	10550	12748	13817	15292	16806	17958	18895	20023	21247
238	1492	2586	4218	5258	6569	8698	10551	12749	13818	15293	16807	17959	18896	20024	21248
317	1676	2693	4224	5261	6570	8699	10552	12750	13819	15294	16808	17960	18897	20025	21249
346	1684	2723	4232	5273	6571	8700	10553	12751	13820	15295	16809	17961	18898	20026	21250
365	1685	2741	4241	5272	6572	8701	10554	12752	13821	15296	16810	17962	18899	20027	21251
377	1709	2816	4248	5274	6573	8702	10555	12753	13822	15297	16811	17963	18900	20028	21252
381	1717	2822	4253	5275	6574	8703	10556	12754	13823	15298	16812	17964	18901	20029	21253
396	1742	2837	4262	5276	6575	8704	10557	12755	13824	15299	16813	17965	18902	20030	21254
421	1756	2850	4263	5276	6576	8705	10558	12756	13825	15300	16814	17966	18903	20031	21255
479	1780	3015	4274	5278	6577	8706	10559	12757	13826	15301	16815	17967	18904	20032	21256
505	1788	2882	4247	5279	6578	8707	10560	12758	13827	15302	16816	17968	18905	20033	21257
514	1782	2838	4247	5279	6579	8708	10561	12759	13828	15303	16817	17969	18906	20034	21258
516	1793	2950	4249	5280	6580	8709	10562	12760	13829	15304	16818	17970	18907	20035	21259
545	1805	2956	4249	5281	6581	8710	10563	12761	13830	15305	16819	17971	18908	20036	21260
553	1817	2959	4251	5282	6582	8711	10564	12762	13831	15306	16820	17972	18909	20037	21261
593	1830	2997	4252	5283	6583	8712	10565	12763	13832	15307	16821	17973	18910	20038	21262
654	1837	3003	4253	5284	6584	8713	10566	12764	13833	15308	16822	17974	18911	20039	21263
684	1867	3016	4254	5285	6585	8714	10567	12765	13834	15309	16823	17975	18912	20040	21264
692	1911	3042	4562	5286	6586	8715	10568	12766	13835	15310	16824	17976	18913	20041	21265
782	1926	3046	4570	5287	6587	8716	10569	12767	13836	15311	16825	17977	18914	20042	21266
797	1945	3141	4570	5288	6588	8717	10570	12768	13837	15312	16826	17978	18915	20043	21267
821	1951	3167	4583	5289	6589	8718	10571	12769	13838	15313	16827	17979	18916	20044	21268
823	1973	3234	4585	5290	6590	8719	10572	12770	13839	15314	16828	17980	18917	20045	21269
840	2011	3273	4685	6075	6591	8720	10573	12771	13840	15315	16829				

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Shares hold on despite retreat in gilts

Gilt-edged stocks lost ground sharply as the inevitable profits were taken.

Reports suggested that foreign investors, heavily involved on Monday, were back in the market as sellers and by the close most of the longer maturities were lower by as much as 11. Shorter dates lost up to half a point.

Equities lacked the impetus to make further progress after

240p. Others supported were Mothercare, up 6p to 194p, and fourpenny gains from both Guss "A" at 31p and Marks & Spencer at 166p.

The mood spread to food issues like Rowntree Mackintosh, strong since its recent figures and which rose another 12p to 412p. Associated Dairies was another well supported, at 363p, 8p better, while Wm Morrison gained 4p to 186p after figures. A renewal of bid speculation helped J. Bibby to add 5p for a finish of 161p.

The way ahead in the clearing banks was set by Midland which gained less than 17p to 352p. But the other clearers also chipped in with solid gains. Lloyds going ahead 1p to 275p, National Westminster 10p to 282p and Barclays 5p to 315p.

Insurances, too, were well supported, the pick being Royal up 10p to 442p, Sun Alliance 11p to 24p and Empire Planta-

10p to 630p. Guardian Royal Exchange 9p to 197p, Eagle Star 8p to 168p, Phoenix 6p to 294p and, still reflecting figures, brokers Willis Faber which finished 5p ahead at 305p.

The leaders generally ran out of steam but firm exceptions were to be found in Bank which held on to a 6p gain at 266p, Pilkington, up 8p to 515p, and BAT Industries which stayed 5p ahead at 238p. After the partial disappointment at the previous day's figures, Fisons stayed steady at 350p. Building issues to go ahead on results were Ibstock, which finished 10p to 144p, and Blockley's which finished with a gain of 4p to 172p. Housebuilder Barratt Developments, firm ahead of figures in recent days, made little progress at 112p after the announcement. In plantations, both Singo 11p to 24p and Empire Planta-

tions 3p to 26p made progress after bid developments but Adwest lost 10p to 274p as hopes of terms from Racal began to fade. Diploma Investments were helped to the extent of 6p to 171p by favourable comment but the chairman's remarks continued to depress Esperanza which was lowered another 10p to 193p, a drop of 24p in two days.

On the oil pitch both EP 7p to 923p and Oil Exploration 8p to 300p lost ground, the last named as profits were taken. One factor for EP was a North Sea gas well report which was considered by dealers to be inconclusive. But Sieben Oil wanted at 290p, firstly on talk of encouraging news on the north Sea Field well, which could upgrade the whole field, and also rumours of an American bid for the company said to be worth around £4 a share.

A strong rise in interim profits and a good forecast seems to have had an armchair ride through the consumer spending recession.

Two reporting in paper and

principles were United News

MFI Warehouses, the discount furniture specialist, seems to have had an armchair ride through the consumer spending recession.

Bucking the trend in what has been an extremely poor year for many furniture retailers, MFI managed to improve profits more than fourfold to £1.86m on the back of a 60 per cent sales rise to 40p to 455p after strong full-year figures and a script.

Two reporting in paper and

principles were United News

Henrys was well supported on speculation that Heron Motor may soon make a decision about its 27 per cent stake bought from Brown Brothers almost a year ago. Heron has already made a paper profit of around £1.5m on the deal but the betting is that it will make a full scale bid. Henrys shares closed 7p better at 130p.

On the oil pitch both EP 7p to 923p and Oil Exploration 8p to 300p lost ground, the last named as profits were taken. One factor for EP was a North Sea gas well report which was considered by dealers to be inconclusive. But Sieben Oil wanted at 290p, firstly on talk of encouraging news on the north Sea Field well, which could upgrade the whole field, and also rumours of an American bid for the company said to be worth around £4 a share.

papers, better by 7p to 303p, and Oxley Printing which ended with a gain of 2p to 47p. Another in the sector was Wattona where doubled profits and a script had the shares 10p to the good at 88p.

In properties speculative interest boosted Compo 13p to 13p while Stock Conversion was a firm spin-off in a generally subdued sector gaining 7p to 23p. Continuing doubts lowered Peachey 2p to 65p after 62p. Ahead of the South Crofty flotation later this week St Piran jumped 7p to 78p in the mining sector.

Equity turnover on September 26 was 296.41m (£12,270 bar-gains). Active stocks ready, according to Exchange Telegraph, were GEC, ICI, Shell, Marks & Spencer, BAT Ind, General Accident, Lloyds Bank, National Westminster, British Gas, GKN, Royal Insurance, C & W, Walker, 13.2 (2.2) and

Solicitors' Law (1.9) 5.8 (1.1), Tomatin Dist (1.4) 4.9 (3.8), Unicorn Ind (1) 34.0 (24.8), C & W, Walker (1.2) 2.7 (2.2) and Wm Morrison (1) 3.8 (3.2). Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown as a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown as pre-tax and earnings are net of 20 months' loss. Forecast Eres 4.7m on changed accounting basis. f Rands.

Mr Arthur Southon, chairman, says that trading has continued on an upward track since the year ended and the group should be able to take further advantage of any general upturn in spending on consumer durables.

Growth last year came from new branches—the total grew by 13 during the year and the group now operates 55 stores mainly on out-of-town sites—as

well as strong volume growth in existing centres.

The effect of higher volume

growth and a slower rise in

administrative costs has

enabled the group to push pre-

one. The year is brighter.

The shares climbed 33p to 453p yesterday on the latest news.

The spinning division had an

outstanding year. Export sales almost doubled, and devaluation of the pound helped the group to record profits. The group's spinning division, the floor of imported fabric and garments, persisted throughout the year.

Trading at home and overseas was depressed and the group has had to introduce a short time working in some plants.

Nevertheless, trading profits so far this year are in line with those of last year and the outlook for the rest of the year is brighter.

The shares closed 33p to 453p yesterday on the latest news.

The spinning division had an

outstanding year. Export sales almost doubled, and devaluation of the pound helped the group to record profits. The group's spinning division, the floor of imported fabric and garments, persisted throughout the year.

Trading at home and overseas was depressed and the group has had to introduce a short time working in some plants.

Nevertheless, trading profits so far this year are in line with those of last year and the outlook for the rest of the year is brighter.

The credit, he explains, goes to continued extension of the product range and geographical spread. Recently, Unicorn bought two more concerns in Brazil and the United States.

The six months to June 30 saw sales rise by 37 per cent to £34.09m and margins widened by 4.57p. A proposed scrip issue of four-for-one.

The shares closed 33p to 453p yesterday on the latest news.

The spinning division had an

outstanding year. Export sales almost doubled, and devaluation of the pound helped the group to record profits. The group's spinning division, the floor of imported fabric and garments, persisted throughout the year.

Trading at home and overseas was depressed and the group has had to introduce a short time working in some plants.

Nevertheless, trading profits so far this year are in line with those of last year and the outlook for the rest of the year is brighter.

The credit, he explains, goes to continued extension of the product range and geographical spread. Recently, Unicorn bought two more concerns in Brazil and the United States.

The six months to June 30 saw sales rise by 37 per cent to £34.09m and margins widened by 4.57p. A proposed scrip issue of four-for-one.

The shares closed 33p to 453p yesterday on the latest news.

The spinning division had an

outstanding year. Export sales almost doubled, and devaluation of the pound helped the group to record profits. The group's spinning division, the floor of imported fabric and garments, persisted throughout the year.

Trading at home and overseas was depressed and the group has had to introduce a short time working in some plants.

Nevertheless, trading profits so far this year are in line with those of last year and the outlook for the rest of the year is brighter.

The credit, he explains, goes to continued extension of the product range and geographical spread. Recently, Unicorn bought two more concerns in Brazil and the United States.

The six months to June 30 saw sales rise by 37 per cent to £34.09m and margins widened by 4.57p. A proposed scrip issue of four-for-one.

The shares closed 33p to 453p yesterday on the latest news.

The spinning division had an

outstanding year. Export sales almost doubled, and devaluation of the pound helped the group to record profits. The group's spinning division, the floor of imported fabric and garments, persisted throughout the year.

Trading at home and overseas was depressed and the group has had to introduce a short time working in some plants.

Nevertheless, trading profits so far this year are in line with those of last year and the outlook for the rest of the year is brighter.

The credit, he explains, goes to continued extension of the product range and geographical spread. Recently, Unicorn bought two more concerns in Brazil and the United States.

The six months to June 30 saw sales rise by 37 per cent to £34.09m and margins widened by 4.57p. A proposed scrip issue of four-for-one.

The shares closed 33p to 453p yesterday on the latest news.

The spinning division had an

outstanding year. Export sales almost doubled, and devaluation of the pound helped the group to record profits. The group's spinning division, the floor of imported fabric and garments, persisted throughout the year.

Trading at home and overseas was depressed and the group has had to introduce a short time working in some plants.

Nevertheless, trading profits so far this year are in line with those of last year and the outlook for the rest of the year is brighter.

The credit, he explains, goes to continued extension of the product range and geographical spread. Recently, Unicorn bought two more concerns in Brazil and the United States.

The six months to June 30 saw sales rise by 37 per cent to £34.09m and margins widened by 4.57p. A proposed scrip issue of four-for-one.

The shares closed 33p to 453p yesterday on the latest news.

The spinning division had an

outstanding year. Export sales almost doubled, and devaluation of the pound helped the group to record profits. The group's spinning division, the floor of imported fabric and garments, persisted throughout the year.

Trading at home and overseas was depressed and the group has had to introduce a short time working in some plants.

Nevertheless, trading profits so far this year are in line with those of last year and the outlook for the rest of the year is brighter.

The credit, he explains, goes to continued extension of the product range and geographical spread. Recently, Unicorn bought two more concerns in Brazil and the United States.

The six months to June 30 saw sales rise by 37 per cent to £34.09m and margins widened by 4.57p. A proposed scrip issue of four-for-one.

The shares closed 33p to 453p yesterday on the latest news.

The spinning division had an

outstanding year. Export sales almost doubled, and devaluation of the pound helped the group to record profits. The group's spinning division, the floor of imported fabric and garments, persisted throughout the year.

Trading at home and overseas was depressed and the group has had to introduce a short time working in some plants.

Nevertheless, trading profits so far this year are in line with those of last year and the outlook for the rest of the year is brighter.

The credit, he explains, goes to continued extension of the product range and geographical spread. Recently, Unicorn bought two more concerns in Brazil and the United States.

The six months to June 30 saw sales rise by 37 per cent to £34.09m and margins widened by 4.57p. A proposed scrip issue of four-for-one.

The shares closed 33p to 453p yesterday on the latest news.

The spinning division had an

outstanding year. Export sales almost doubled, and devaluation of the pound helped the group to record profits. The group's spinning division, the floor of imported fabric and garments, persisted throughout the year.

Trading at home and overseas was depressed and the group has had to introduce a short time working in some plants.

Nevertheless, trading profits so far this year are in line with those of last year and the outlook for the rest of the year is brighter.

The credit, he explains, goes to continued extension of the product range and geographical spread. Recently, Unicorn bought two more concerns in Brazil and the United States.

The six months to June 30 saw sales rise by 37 per cent to £34.09m and margins widened by 4.57p. A proposed scrip issue of four-for-one.

The shares closed 33p to 453p yesterday on the latest news.

The spinning division had an

outstanding year. Export sales almost doubled, and devaluation of the pound helped the group to record profits. The group's spinning division, the floor of imported fabric and garments, persisted throughout the year.

Trading at home and overseas was depressed and the group has had to introduce a short time working in some plants.

Nevertheless, trading profits so far this year are in line with those of last year and the outlook for the rest of the year is brighter.

The credit, he explains, goes to continued extension of the product range and geographical spread. Recently, Unicorn bought two more concerns in Brazil and the United States.

The six months to June 30 saw sales rise by 37 per cent to £34.09m and margins widened by 4.57p. A proposed scrip issue of four-for-one.

The shares closed 33p to 453p yesterday on the latest news.

The spinning division had an

outstanding year. Export sales almost doubled, and devaluation of the pound helped the group to record profits. The group's spinning division, the floor of imported fabric and garments, persisted throughout the year.

Trading at home and overseas was depressed and the group has had to introduce a short time working in some plants.

Nevertheless, trading profits so far this year are in line with those of last year and the outlook for the rest of the year is brighter.

The credit, he explains, goes to continued extension of the product range and geographical spread. Recently, Unicorn bought two more concerns in Brazil and the United States.

The six months to June 30 saw sales rise by 37 per cent to £34.09m and margins widened by 4.57p. A proposed scrip issue of four-for-one.

The shares closed 33p to 453p yesterday on the latest news.

The spinning division had an

outstanding year. Export sales almost doubled, and devaluation of the pound helped the group to record profits. The group's spinning division, the floor of imported fabric and garments, persisted throughout the year.

Trading at home and overseas was depressed and the group has had to introduce a short time working in some plants.

Nevertheless, trading profits so far this year are in line with those of last year and the outlook for the rest of the year is brighter.

The credit, he explains, goes to continued extension of the product range and geographical spread. Recently, Unicorn bought two more concerns in Brazil and the United States.

The six months to June 30 saw sales rise by 37 per cent to £34.09m and margins widened by 4.5

Stock Exchange Prices

ACCOUNT DAYS.: Dealings Began, Sept. 19. Dealings End, Sept 30. § Contango Day, Oct 3. Settlement Day, Oct 11
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

King & Co

Industrial and Commercial Property
Tel: 01-236 3000 Telex: 885485

Residential property

Strutt & Parker

LONDON · EDINBURGH · CANTERBURY · CHELMSFORD · CHESHIRE · GRANTHAM · IPSWICH · LEWES · SALSBURY · SOUTHEND

WEST ESSEX
Halford Park, Cax & miles, Bishop's Stortford
A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOUSE DATING FROM 1685 in a delightful setting together with useful Arable Land.
Entrance and Reception Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, Living Room, Loggia, Playroom, Domestic Offices, Principal Bedroom, Dressing Room and Bathroom, 4 Further Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 4 Attic Rooms, Central Heating, Garage and Outbuildings.
About 10 Acres.
Chelmsford Office, Tindal House, Tindal Square, Tel. 0245 24564. (Ref. 2AB1765)

BERKSHIRE—MR. PANGBOURNE
Reading 5 miles. (Paddington 35 minutes). M4 access 12—31 miles.
A COMPACT EASILY RUN HOUSE in rural setting. 2 Reception Rooms, Dining Room, Hall, 2 Reception Rooms, Study, Playroom, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Bedrooms, Garage for 5 cars, Outbuildings, Stabling, 7 acres, 700 ft. deep Swimming Pool, Sauna, Garden, woodland and raised paddocks. About 12 Acres.
London Office, Tel. 01-529 7282. (Ref. 1AB5119)

ESSEX—EAST COAST
London Liverpool Street 50 minutes.
A UNIQUE FAMILY HOUSE built to an exceptional specification, in a quiet and well established residential area within walking distance of all facilities.
Entrance Hall, Living Room, Utility Room, Master Bedroom and en suite Bathroom, 5 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Shower Room, 2 Bathrooms, Patio. Landscaped gardens. About 4 acres.
Joint Agents: Mosses Trowbridge, 147 Connaught Avenue, Printon-on-Sea, Tel. 0365 2828; and Strutt & Parker, London Office, Tel. 01-529 7282; 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034, 2036, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2070, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2080, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2150, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2594, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2618, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2674, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2690, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2728, 2730, 273

